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# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA 9D

**MAY, 1904.**

## **THE NEW MINISTRY,**

By Hon. H. B. HIGGINS, K.C., Attorney-General.

CHARACTER SKETCH:

### **DR. JAMESON,**

PRIME MINISTER OF THE CAPE.

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FRONTISPIECE:

**SIR REGINALD AND LADY  
TALBOT.**

**DIARY.**

**THE BEST REVIEWS, ARTICLES AND  
CARICATURES OF THE MONTH.**

**THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA, Equitable Building, Melbourne.**

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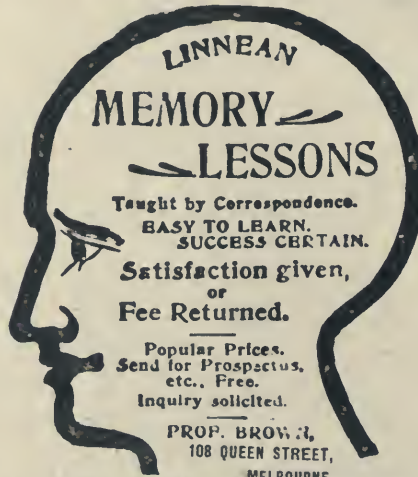
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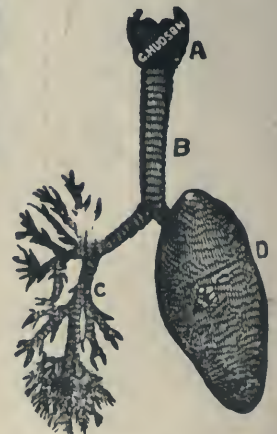
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THROAT,  
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- B. The Trachea or windpipe.
- C. The Bronchial Tubes of a dissected lung
- D. A lobe of one of the lungs



AN AMERICAN VIEW OF THE STRUGGLE IN THE FAR EAST.

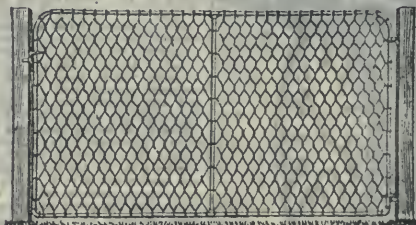
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Minneapolis Journal.]

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*Prevents Decay.  
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[Minneapolis Journal.]

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to  
approach  
it.



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Notes of the Month (Illustrated).  
Fashions and Cut Paper Patterns.  
The Home Beautiful.  
Continued Story.  
Kitchen Wrinkles.  
How to Make Pin Money.  
The Toilet Table.  
Short Stories for the Bairns.  
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ONE  
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It is always  
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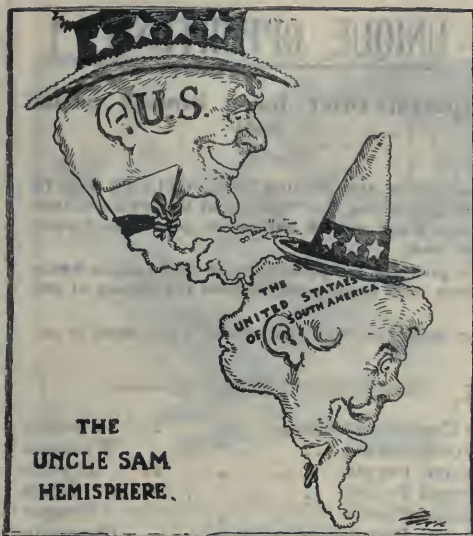
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[Minneapolis Journal]

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Place a loaf in hot oven a few moments to crisp (don't  
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St. George and the Dragon .. .. Spenser  
Selected Poems .. .. Thos. Campbell  
Irish Melodies .. .. Moore  
Selected Poems .. .. Bryant  
Some Ingoldsby Legends .. .. Ingoldsby  
Selected Poems .. .. Southey  
Selected Poems .. .. Wordsworth

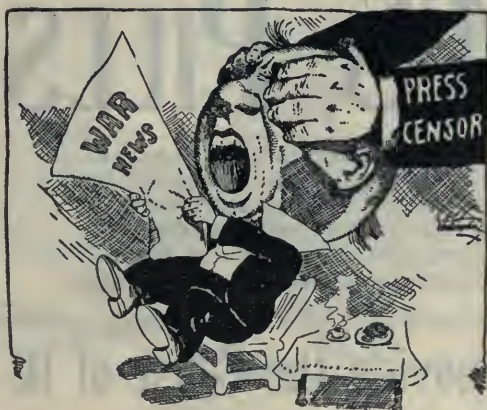
The Canterbury Tales .. .. Chaucer  
Selected Poems .. .. Whitman  
Selected Poems .. .. Dryden  
Selected Poems .. .. Keats  
Selected Poems .. .. Cowper  
Selected Poems .. .. Browning  
Selected Poems .. .. Wordsworth  
Selected Poems for the School-  
room and Scholar .. .. { Part 1  
Part 2  
Legends and Ballads .. ..  
Julius Cæsar .. .. Shakespeare  
In Memoriam .. .. Tennyson  
Seasons .. .. Thomson  
Adventures of Britomart .. .. Spenser

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2 Monte Christo's Millions (Part 1) .. Dumas  
3 The Scarlet Letter .. Nathaniel Hawthorne  
4 Vengeance of Monte Christo (Part 2), Dumas  
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11 Tower of London .. Harrison Ainsworth  
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13 Jane Eyre .. .. Charlotte Bronte  
14 Pride and Prejudice .. .. Jane Austen  
15 Charles O'Malley .. .. Charles Lever  
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[Minneapolis Journal.]

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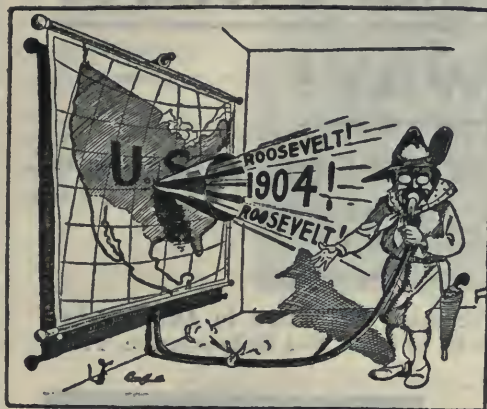


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"Your Bronchitis Cure relieved my son wonderfully quick. I only gave him four doses, and have some of the medicine yet; but I am sending for another bottle in case I should want it.—D. M'DONALD, Trinky, via Quirindi, N.S.W."

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"I lately administered some of your Bronchitis Cure to a son of mine, with splendid effect. The cure was absolutely miraculous.—D. A. PACKER, Quilera, Neutral Bay, Sydney, N.S.W."

"Your Bronchitis Cure, as usual, acted splendidly.—O. H. RADFORD, Casterton, Victoria."

"Kindly forward another bottle of your famous Bronchitis Cure without delay, as I find it to be a most valuable medicine.—(Mrs.) J. SLATER, Warragul, Victoria."

"I am very pleased with your Bronchitis Cure. The result was marvellous. It eased me right off at once.—G. SEYTER, Bourke, N.S.W."

"Your medicine for Asthma is worth £1 a bottle.—W. LETTS, Heywood, Victoria."

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"Last year I suffered severely from Bronchitis, and the doctor, to whom I paid seven guineas, did not do me any good; but I heard of your Bronchitis Cure, and two bottles of it made me quite well.—H. HOOD, Brooklands, Avoca-street, South Yarra, Melbourne."

"Please send me half-a-dozen of your Bronchitis Cure. This medicine cured me to the winter, and has now cured a friend of mine of a very bad Bronchitis.—A. ALLEN, Ozone House, Lorne, Victoria."

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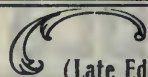
Sydney Bulletin.]

#### WANTING SOMETHING ON HIS REPUTATION.

"LONDON, Friday.—Consideration of the Army Estimates was continued in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster, Secretary of State for War, made a vigorous speech. He said the motherland was likely to question more and more the wisdom of paying the lion's share of the burden of Imperial defence. He looked for a remedy in the gradual growth of opinion in the colonies that if they were endangered they must contribute a fair amount, or to the growth of opinion in the motherland in favour of saying that she was not able to permanently carry the burden."

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IT is a simple instrument for treating the Throat, Voice, Speech, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs with Ozonised Humid Air, which gives a healthy tone to the Nerves, Muscles and Blood Vessels of the Throat, strengthens and sustains the Voice, improves the Breathing, and helps the Lungs in all its functions.

IT was designed by the Proprietors to relieve a Consumptive dying at 72 years of age. Its wondrously helpful effect in prolonging this life led to its being tested in cases not so far advanced in the disease or age with results that has made it famous. Its simplicity will commend it as indispensable to School Teachers, Ministers, Public Speakers, and Singers.

IT will also be found invaluable in cases of Enlarged Tonsils, Quinay, Polypus, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchial and Throat Affections, Nasal Catarrh, Miners' Complaint, Fits and Faintness.

THE effects of Ozonised Humid Air are Disinfectant and Preventative as well as a Curative of Disease, especially in cases predisposed to Consumption and Pneumonia. We can scarcely conceive the possibility of this form of disease or Diphtheria proving fatal with patients who freely use this instrument from the inception of the ailment.

IT answers all the purposes of a Spray Producer, is cheaper, more durable, and convenient to carry in the pocket. Ministers who use it recommended it to others. As a proof of its utility and popularity, we have sold seven in one family.

It is packed in a neat cardboard box, with 2 years supply of Ozonica and directions for use, is sold at 2/6 Post paid 6d. extra.

**MR. & MISS OLIVER,**

Proprietors of the Red Cross Acetopathic Institute, which commands the use of two beautiful Parks.

Residence and Treatment:

£2 2s. PER WEEK.

**17 BRUNSWICK RD., BRUNSWICK.**

P.O. Orders or Postal Notes should be made payable to Mr. J. P. OLIVER, Melbourne.

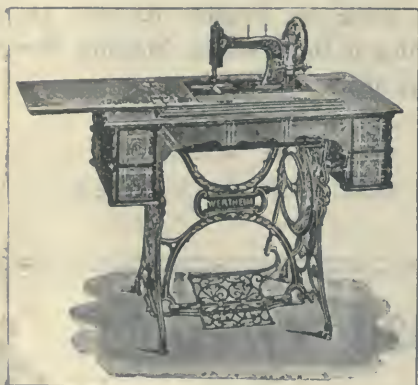


# What are the 12 BEST ADVERTISEMENTS

IN THIS ISSUE OF  
The "REVIEW OF REVIEWS" ?  
**£34 5s. in Prizes** in Advertising Competition.

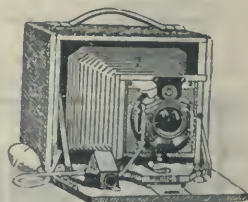
The Advertising Manager of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia" offers Prizes amounting to **£34 5s.** in the following Competition.

## FIRST PRIZE.—£15 cash.



**SECOND PRIZE.**—A High-grade 4-drawer Drop-head **WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE**, valued at **£13**. It is a handsome piece of furniture, made of choice walnut, with polished surface of exquisite beauty. When the machine is not in use, the head descends out of sight, and the top closes over. A specimen may be seen at any of the firm's branches.

**THIRD PRIZE.**—A **£6 5s.** "**PREMO B**" **CAMERA**, as supplied by Messrs. Baker & Rouse; size 5 by 4, draw 9½ inches, solid mahogany box, covered with the best seal grain leather, with handle; metal equipment, bellows of red Russian leather, and fitted with the latest mechanical devices for speedy and efficient work. A specimen may be seen at any of Messrs. Baker & Rouse's branches.



## STUDY OUR ADVERTISEMENTS.

To compose advertisements successfully is the ambition of every pushing business man. We invite our readers to examine our advertisements, and to state what they consider to be the best twelve advertisements in each issue of the "Review of Reviews for Australasia" for twelve months, from the March issue. By the best advertisements, we mean the advertisements which are most likely to sell the goods advertised. They may not be the most beautiful advertisements; they may not be a design, may not be illustrated, may be letter-press simply; but they may create in the reader's mind a desire to try the articles spoken of. On the other hand, they may be designs pure and simple, or partly illustrated, and as such may be just the ideas that will sell the goods. In glancing through advertisements, one often says "That's a splendid advertisement." Now, apply your taste and judgment to good purpose. A design may be chaste and beautiful, but it may not be a good advertisement for the thing advertised. A different kind of advertisement is required to sell machinery to what is required to sell tea or novelties, or a patent medicine. In one case a very few words may be all that is required. In another case, the articles advertised may demand much description. The best test of an advertisement is "Will it sell the goods it advertises?" We will get an expert in these matters to judge each month's advertising in the "Review of Reviews," and to the competitor who gains most points for the twelve Months of the competition we will give a **FIRST Prize of £15 cash**; also a **SECOND Prize of a £13 WERTHEIM SEWING MACHINE**, and a **THIRD Prize of a £6 5s. "PREMO B" CAMERA**, from the stock of Messrs. Baker & Rouse.

In the case of a tie or ties, the prize will be awarded to the list first opened. The decision of the judges will be final. The competition commenced in March, and in that and succeeding issues will be found a form to be filled up. Keep the forms till the end of the competition, signing the name to each, and then pin them together, and forward them to The Advertising Manager, "Review of Reviews for Australasia," Equitable Building, Melbourne, marking on the front of the envelope "Advertising Competition."

Anyone can join in the Competition, but the printed form on page xxiv. must be used.

# SPECIAL OFFER TO READERS OF "THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS," A 12/6 PICTURE FOR 1/6!



**"THE FIGHTING TEMERAIRE."**

(Turner's Famous Picture.) Original Collotype measures 20 x 25 inches.

This lovely Collotype picture, "The Fighting Temeraire," by J. W. Turner, R.A., size 20 x 25 inches, will be sent to anyone mailing the annexed coupon and 1/6. The offer is limited to readers of "The Review of Reviews" only, and will not be sent unless the coupon accompanies order. The actual picture is now selling in print shops in Melbourne and Sydney for 12/6. Need we say more?

## COUPON.

Please send me "The Fighting Temeraire," for which I enclose 1/6 (1/7 if stamps).

Name .....

The Manager  
"The Review of Reviews,"  
Equitable Building, Melb.

## OUR MONSTER FOREIGN STAMP PACKETS.

Recommended as being the best, cheapest and most varied in the States. Containing many rare, every Packet giving full value. Packets, 75, 6d.; 100, 9d.; 125, 1s.; 200, 2s. 6d.; 250, 3s.; 300, 3s. 6d.; 400, 6s. 6d.; 500, 12s.; 1000, 30s. The latter packet is a collection in itself, containing scarce issues, all attached to sheets. Cheap sets, 7 Nyassa, 1901 (Giraffe), 1s. 3d.; 6 Labuan (1894, surcharged), catalogued, 5s. 9d.; 2s.; 7 N. Borneo (1901-2, surcharged), 1s. 6d.; 3 N. Borneo (1904, catalogued 1s. 3d.), 6d.; 6 Chili (1900-1), 1s. 6d.; 6 Mozambique Co. (1892-3, catalogued 2s. 3d.), price, 1s. 6d. Send trial order.

STAR NOVELTY COMPANY, 229-231 Collins Street, Melbourne.  
BOX 466, G.P.O.

**SWISS VILLAGE (Model),** splendid amusement clever children. Embossed Coloured Cardboard, 2s. 6d. post free.  
**SCENT CHARMS.** Wear months. Beautiful, lasting, assorted, 1s. each, 3 for 2s. 6d., 6 for 3s. 6d., post free.  
**SEEDS. THE BEAUTIFUL WEATHER PLANT.** A Botanical Curiosity, 1s. per packet, post free.  
**MUSIC.** Write for cheap list. Only 2s. 3d. per dozen pieces, post free to any address.  
**LABELS.** Advertise on everything. Your name and address neatly printed on Gum Labels (Stamp size), 1000, 2s.; 2500, 4s. 3d.; 5000, 8s., post free.

STAR NOVELTY COMPANY, 229-231 Collins Street,  
Melbourne. (Box 466, G.P.O.)



## THE ROYAL NOVELTY WATCH,

Fifteen-jewel keyless lever movement, guaranteed three years, but should wear many more. Latest flat shape for the pocket, handsome gun-metal case, burnished bronze key-stem and ring.

We have just made arrangements with one of the largest manufacturers in Switzerland for a supply of these excellent watches, and the first shipment has arrived. As timekeepers they are unsurpassed, being a high-grade 15-jewel lever movement, which we will guarantee to keep in order for 3 years, breakages and cleaning alone excepted. The Royal Novelty Watch is smart in appearance, and fit for anyone to wear—"man in the street" or millionaire. The special feature of this Watch lies in the fact that we insert miniature photos, taken from any two ordinary photos, you like to send us, such as, for instance, mother and father, sister and fiancée, wife and child, the photos being returned unharmed, and the copies inserted behind the dials of the watch, showing through like a framed picture (per illustration), and being a constant and happy reminder of those at home or in distant parts—as a parting gift for any man or youth leaving home, nothing could give greater satisfaction than one of these Watches with photos, of the dear ones at home, thus ensuring "time" at hand to think of them. The price of the Watch complete is 30/-, as described including the photos, and carriage paid to any address in Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand.

A proportion of each shipment will arrive fitted with excellent photos, of the King and Queen of England; these we can supply at 27/6 without any delay. Where special photos are required, a few days must be allowed to reproduce, insert and despatch Watch complete—also original photos. New photos fitted at any time (including postage on watch and original photos).

Order one at once, and be the most up-to-date man in the district. The Royal Novelty Watch is obtained only from

The STAR NOVELTY COMPANY, 229-231 Collins Street, Melbourne.

# Drunkenness Is a Disease and Can be Cured.

It is now a well-known fact to the medical fraternity and the laity, that Drunkenness is a disease of the entire nervous system, and it is curable, the same as any other malady.

We have at very great expense, discovered a SURE and INFALLIBLE cure for this curse, having found it by many years of constant study and research. This treatment is not to be compared with the worthless quack cures advertised at so much per package, or "Free," &c. It is a different matter from all this to perfect a course of thorough, special treatment that

**WILL REALLY DO THE WORK AND CURE**

forever. This remedy can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient, and can be placed in any food or liquids that the person uses. It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

We have and are curing thousands, and we have thousands of grateful testimonial letters on file, speaking of the wonderful cures through the means of this remarkable remedy. WE PAY 500 DOLLARS FOR ANY CASE THAT WE CANNOT CURE. 87,000 used our cure during 1902, and we have yet to hear of one that was not perfectly satisfied. WE WANT THE WORST CASES ONLY. If yours is the worst case, by all means write at once, and save the downfall. All correspondence is held sacredly confidential, no names of patients being published or made public without written consent. Consultation FREE. All correspondence and packages without name and marks to indicate contents.

**OVER THIRTY YEARS A CONQUEROR OF DISEASE.**

**Treatment and Medicines only 21/-**

Send us complete history of case: age, amount drunk a day, what kind drunk, weight of person, how long drinking, &c., together with 21/-, and we will send all necessary medicines, directions, &c., leaving you in position to commence treatment at once.

**FREE BOOK! FREE BOOK! FREE BOOK!**

Dr. Saunders' latest treatise on the causes, various types, successful treatment of the Liquor habit, "A CURSE AND ITS CURE," mailed free in a plain, sealed envelope, to any address for 1/- in stamps to pay the cost of postage. Remember postage to U.S. is 2½d., and all letters must be fully prepaid. Address:

**Dr. W. H. SAUNDERS & Co.,**

**Box 1453, Englewood Sta., CHICAGO,  
ILL., U.S.A.**

# WE WILL CURE YOUR ASTHMA OR RETURN YOUR MONEY **Lane's Asthma Cure**

Has been pronounced by "The United States Health Reports," the official authority on sanitary subjects, to be the **only scientific remedy** for this disease known to the medical profession. It is **Guaranteed to cure every case** of Spasmodic Asthma or Bronchial Asthma, and we give a **printed and signed guarantee to refund the purchase money** of the Cure in full if it fails to cure. Send for particulars and a copy of the guarantee; we will post them to any address without charge.

OBTAINABLE ONLY FROM

**The Union Mfg. & Agency Co.,**

359 AND 361 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

## THE... THREE TESTS

For the three new "AUSTRAL" Cameras recently imported by the BAKER & ROUSE, PROPRIETARY, LIMITED, are:—Simplicity in use, quality of results, and value in proportion to price. The decision in every case must be in favour of the "AUSTRAL."

Nos. 1 and 2 "AUSTRAL" are daylight loading roller film Cameras. PRICE 6/- and 10/- EACH.

No. 3 "AUSTRAL" is a ¼ plate Magazine for 12 plates, perfect in every detail. PRICE 21/- EACH



The "AUSTRAL" No. 1.

**THE BAKER & ROUSE, PROPRIETARY, LIMITED**

AND AT SYDNEY, ADELAIDE AND BRISBANE

260 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE



Minneapolis Journal.]

AN EARLY CARTOON ON THE WAR.

## WHAT IS CATARRH?

**C**ATARRH is inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose and adjoining passages. If this inflammation is not arrested it invades the passages which lead from the nose to the head, ears, throat and lungs. It injures the sight and hearing, destroys the sense of taste and smell, renders the breath offensive, breaks down the affected tissues, consumes the nasal cartilages. The discharge causes dyspepsia, also consumption.

A great proportion of all Australians have Catarrh in either the first stage or chronic form. Probably 20 per cent. of all the people we meet have but one good nostril—the other is clogged with catarrhal deposits or by some weakness whose parent was a neglected cold. This forces them, perhaps unconsciously, to breathe through the mouth, and, unless attended to, will result in lifelong annoyance and serious trouble. Home treatment with our Medicator will restore the organ to natural condition, and enable it to perform its functions properly and healthfully.

Medicator size,  
3 1/2 inches long.

## RAMEY'S MEDICATOR,

For the treatment of Hay Fever, Catarrh, Headache, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Catarrhal Deafness, La Grippe, &c. Restores lost taste and smell. Sweetens offensive breath. It relieves and cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head, and all nasal inflammations. It soothes, cleanses and heals. Contains no injurious drugs.

**PRICE**—Complete outfit, which includes one Medicator, one bottle of Inhalant, and one box of Ointment, 10/. Sent by mail to any part of Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand, on receipt of price. Enough Compound Inhalant goes with each Medicator to last four months, making this the **CHEAPEST** and **BEST REMEDY** on the **MARKET**.

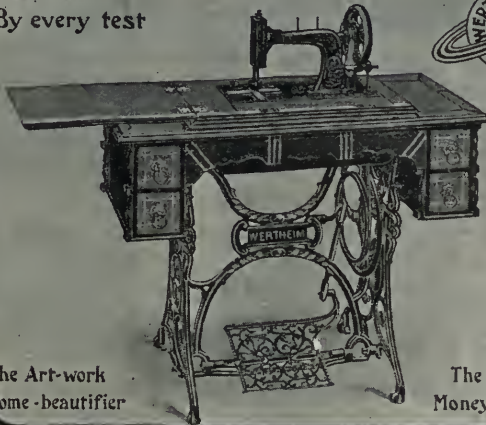
Thousands now in use, giving perfect satisfaction. Address Orders to

**STAR NOVELTY COMPANY,**  
PREMIER BUILDINGS,  
229-231 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

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The best  
By every test



SEWING

MACHINES

The Art-work  
Home-beautifier

The Factory  
Money-maker

HEAD OFFICE  
WILLIAM STREET

**MELBOURNE**

CENTRAL SHOWROOMS  
BOURKE STREET

"A PERFECT Food for Infants."  
MRS. ADA S. BALLIN,  
Editress of "Baby."

Over 70 Years' Established Reputation.

# NEAVE'S Food

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—  
LANCET.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and young  
persons."—SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D.  
Ex-President of the Royal College of  
Surgeons, Ireland.

USED IN THE  
RUSSIAN IMPERIAL NURSERY.

**GOLD MEDAL**  
Women's International Exhibition,  
London, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO.,  
Fordingbridge, England.

GOLD MEDAL (Registered)

# "Melaleucine"

or "Essential Oil of Niaouli."

The most wonderful and complete Household  
Remedy ever offered to the Public—a veritable  
MULTUM IN PARVO.

"MELALEUCINE"

"MELALEUCINE"

A Certain Cure for

Colic, Rheumatics, Neuralgia,  
Influenza, Bad Colds,  
Bronchitis, Asthma,  
Coughs, Croup.

Toothache, Headache,  
Earache, Severe Cuts,  
Lacerations and  
Poisonous Fly Bites.

It will instantaneously relieve BURNS, SCALDS  
and SPRAINS, by simply pouring it on  
the affected part.

"MELALEUCINE"—What is it?

It is a perfectly pure product, by distillation, of the freshly-  
picked and selected buds of the Niaouli shrub of New Caledo-  
nia. It is absolutely safe to use, either INTERNALLY or  
EXTERNALLY. It has extraordinary Healing, Purifying, and  
wonderfully Soothing Properties. It is Clean, Sweet, Whole-  
some and Harmless. Its Action is Prompt and Absolutely  
Certain and Reliable.

SEND TO-DAY One Penny Stamp,  
and we will post you a Sixpenny sample bottle.

Address—

ALEX. TROUP, Importer, 341 Collins St.,  
and New Royal Arcade, MELBOURNE.

Ordinary Prices, 1/6 and 2/6 per bottle.

(Please mention this Paper when writing).

# FORM FOR ADVERTISING COMPETITION

SEE PAGE XX

## REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

I arrange the BEST TWELVE ADVERTISEMENTS in the MAY Issue of  
The Review of Reviews for Australasia in the following order:—

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....
- 6 .....

- 7 .....
- 8 .....
- 9 .....
- 10 .....
- 11 .....
- 12 .....

NAME Mr. }  
Mrs. }  
Miss }

ADDRESS .....

**DIRECTIONS and CONDITIONS.**—Write the names of the Firms and the Kind of  
Goods advertised, so that there may be no doubt as to which Advertisement is intended,  
thus: 1.—Brown & Co. (Overmantels). 2.—James & Co. (Motor Cars). Do NOT send the lists  
in month by month—this will make a disqualification. Keep the lists till the end of the  
Competition. In the case of a tie or ties, the prizes will be awarded to the list first opened.

# HAVE YOU tried

## Shopping by Post?



If you have not, study our advertisements, and write to our advertisers, and see whether they will not serve you as satisfactorily as if you shopped in person.

Whether it be a Piano or a Corset, Machinery or Hair Brushes, Life Insurance or Hair Renewer, Patent Medicines or Books, that you require, write our Advertisers and test their goods.

It is our wish that the advertisements in this magazine be read by its readers. The "Review of Reviews" is a high-class production, the best magazine of its class in Australasia, and we refuse to take advertisements from all and sundry. We discriminate between firms to whom we apply for advertisements. The appearance of an advertisement in the "Review of Reviews" is a proof that the firm advertising is a reputable one, and that its representations are genuine. We want readers of the "Review of Reviews" to have confidence in its advertisers.

Write them, and try them! Look also at our Advertising Competition on another page—it will interest you. We are offering in connection with it £34 5s. in prizes. There is every reason why YOU should take part in it.

## BUY WELL-ADVERTISED GOODS.

In recent years methods of shopping and purchasing have changed. Purchasers do not buy goods on chance, but they rely on the reputation of well-known, well-advertised brands. In this extensive advertising customers find security, for the merit of an article is soon found out, and the thing not up to description goes down. Constant advertising of an article is therefore an excellent guarantee of that article's worth.

Misrepresent a line of goods in advertising, and it is as good as dead. The public will not be imposed upon.

In a good-class magazine like the "Review of Reviews," advertisements can be relied on. The management exercises great care that none but reliable advertisements are accepted.

Don't take chances in buying. Buy well-known goods advertised in our columns by our clients.

"THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA."

M'KENZIE'S

# "EXCELSIOR"

## BAKING POWDER.

The Very Best.

M'KENZIE'S  
 "EXCELSIOR"  
 ESSENCE OF COFFEE  
 AND CHICORY



The  
**KODAK WAY.**  
 is the EASY way.



The KODAK and a  
**DAYLIGHT DEVELOPING MACHINE**  
 make Photography easy, and dispose of  
 its worries.  
 Full particulars and descriptive booklet of  
 all dealers, or of  
**KODAK, LTD.,** 284 COLLINS ST.  
 Melbourne . . .

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS FOR AUSTRALASIA.

EDITED BY HENRY STEAD.

## CONTENTS FOR MAY 20, 1904.

|                                                     |       |                                                 |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Sir Reginald and Lady Talbot .. .. Frontispiece.    |       | The Secret of Universal Happiness .. .. .       | 524 |
|                                                     | PAGE. | Nesting Boxes .. .. .                           | 524 |
| History of the Month .. .. .                        | 451   | The Conquest of the Air .. .. .                 | 525 |
| Character Sketches:                                 |       | Kew Gardens .. .. .                             | 525 |
| I. The Federal Ministers .. .. .                    | 472   | Sarah Bernhardt Autobiographic .. .. .          | 526 |
| II. Dr. Jameson, Prime Minister of the Cape .. .. . | 480   | The Future of the Bible .. .. .                 | 526 |
| Progress of Applied Science .. .. .                 | 487   | Alien Land in London .. .. .                    | 526 |
| The New Ministry:                                   |       | Socialism in Europe .. .. .                     | 527 |
| By Hon. H. B. Higgins .. .. .                       | 490   | Acoustic Shadows .. .. .                        | 527 |
| Progress of the Submarine:                          |       | Turner in Caricature .. .. .                    | 527 |
| By Herbert C. Fyfe .. .. .                          | 494   | Snakes as Pocket Companions .. .. .             | 527 |
| Topic of the Month:                                 |       | Portable Buildings, their Advantages .. .. .    | 528 |
| The Educational Awakening .. .. .                   | 498   | To Exterminate all Insects .. .. .              | 528 |
| History of the Month in Caricature .. .. .          | 504   | Holy Cave Dwellers .. .. .                      | 528 |
| The Diary of the Month .. .. .                      | 508   | The Japanese Geisha .. .. .                     | 529 |
| Leading Articles in the Reviews:                    |       | English Books known in Japan .. .. .            | 530 |
| The Russo-Japanese War .. .. .                      | 510   | How Electric Lamps are Made .. .. .             | 531 |
| The Armies of China .. .. .                         | 514   | The Finest Zoo in the World .. .. .             | 531 |
| Chinese South Africa .. .. .                        | 515   | The Zebu, a New Domestic Animal .. .. .         | 531 |
| "Chinese Lyttelton," .. .. .                        | 515   | The Reviews Reviewed:                           |     |
| Colored Labour in the African Mines .. .. .         | 516   | The National Review .. .. .                     | 532 |
| Mr. Henry Norman on the Future of Motoring .. .. .  | 516   | The Contemporary Review .. .. .                 | 532 |
| The Case against Chinese Labour .. .. .             | 517   | The Nineteenth Century and After .. .. .        | 533 |
| The Sacred Number Seven .. .. .                     | 517   | The Westminster Review .. .. .                  | 533 |
| Lord Curzon and Tibet .. .. .                       | 518   | The Independent Review .. .. .                  | 533 |
| Neglected Wei-hei-Wei .. .. .                       | 518   | The Monthly Review .. .. .                      | 534 |
| The Future of the Slav .. .. .                      | 519   | Pall Mall Magazine .. .. .                      | 534 |
| Great Britain and the United States .. .. .         | 519   | C. B. Fry's Magazine .. .. .                    | 534 |
| Memories of Mr. Gladstone .. .. .                   | 520   | The North American Review .. .. .               | 535 |
| President Roosevelt's Table Talk .. .. .            | 520   | The Engineering Magazine .. .. .                | 535 |
| The Future of Germany .. .. .                       | 521   | The Fortnightly Review .. .. .                  | 535 |
| British Naval Supremacy .. .. .                     | 521   | La Revue .. .. .                                | 535 |
| Is Genius Precocious? .. .. .                       | 522   | The Revue des Deux Mondes .. .. .               | 536 |
| Mr. Herbert Spencer's Temper .. .. .                | 522   | The Nouvelle Revue .. .. .                      | 536 |
| Did Bulwer Lytton Discover Radium? .. .. .          | 523   | The Revue de Paris .. .. .                      | 536 |
| Herbert Spencer and Christianity .. .. .            | 523   | The Strand Magazine .. .. .                     | 536 |
| The Writing Down of an Old Song .. .. .             | 523   | Technics .. .. .                                | 536 |
|                                                     |       | The Italian Reviews .. .. .                     | 537 |
|                                                     |       | The Dutch Reviews .. .. .                       | 537 |
|                                                     |       | The Book of the Month:                          |     |
|                                                     |       | Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone .. .. . | 538 |
|                                                     |       | Interesting News from Everywhere .. .. .        | 543 |
|                                                     |       | Banking and Insurance Notes .. .. .             | 545 |

6d.

## The 20th CENTURY HOME.

A WOMAN'S MONTHLY JOURNAL  
FOR THE HIGH-CLASS HOME.

Second Number Now Published. All Newsagents, 6d., or send  
7/6 for a year's Subscription direct to "The Review of Reviews"  
Office, Equitable Building, Melbourne.

Send 7d. for a Specimen Copy.

6d.

# TWO Great Australian Educational Establishments.

**THE**  
**CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE,**  
QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE; and

**THE METROPOLITAN**  
**SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND,**  
Corner of PITT & ROWE STS., SYDNEY.

For training Bright and Well-educated Youths and Young Ladies for Commercial Life.  
The Instruction consists of SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, OFFICE PRACTICE, COMMERCIAL METHODS, BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE, &C., &C.



GRADUATES AT WORK.

During the past two years the Head Masters have been unable to fill upwards of

## TWO HUNDRED VACANCIES

for Youths with a knowledge of Shorthand, Typewriting and Business Methods generally.

The Fees for the complete 12 months' Business Course are £15 15s., payable in advance or by arrangement.

PROPRIETORS :

# UNITED TYPEWRITER & SUPPLIES CO.

92 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE; 114 PITT STREET, SYDNEY;  
And at BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, HOBART, LAUNCESTON.

# THE REVIEW OF FINE ARTS





*Photo. by Johnstone & Shinnessy*

SIR REGINALD TALBOT (New Governor of Victoria) and HIS WIFE.

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

FOR AUSTRALASIA.

FOUNDED 1890.

HEAD OFFICE

EQUITABLE BUILDING. MELBOURNE.

Vol. XXIV. No. 5.

MAY 20, 1904.

Price, Ninepence.

## THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

### **The Romance of Democracy.**

It may be safely said that if at the opening of the first Federal Parliament anyone had predicted that within the space of four years the post of Prime Minister would be filled by the leader of the Labour Party, he would have been looked upon as yielding to the vagaries of a disordered imagination. Yet it has happened, and Mr. Watson occupies the highest seat in the Legislative Halls of the Commonwealth. Only in democratic countries is such a transition possible. Yesterday, as it were, compositor, or sometimes casual labourer, to-day Prime Minister of Australia. All to his credit be it said. It is one of the surprises of democracy, one of the strongest proofs of its existence, of its vigorous life, of our long removal from the conservatism that older lands know. Of course Mr. Watson's attainment of his position is not so much the triumph of the man as of the party. This goes without saying, and is in no wise a derogation of the qualities of the man. Mr. Watson is a fine type, or he would not, at the age of 37, have placed himself at the head of his party, which position he rightly maintained when it came into power. Although differing very much from either of the former leaders of the Government, he nevertheless possesses many of the qualities of a leader. There is little of the pyrotechnic about him; his make-up leads him rather the other way, but his past experience proves him cool, clear-headed and resourceful, elements which go very far towards the placing of a man by his fellows in the position of their leader.

### **The Crucial Point.**

The circumstances that have placed him where he is are now past history. The triangular fight that was being waged in Parliament centred round the inclusion of State servants in the provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Bill. Mr. Deakin had for some time stated his opposition to the proposal on account of his belief in its inadvisability and illegality, and he determined to stake the existence of his Government upon the issue. When the crucial time arrived, there were gathered enough votes from all parts of the House to overthrow him. By a vote of 38 to 29 the amendment in favour of the proposal to include State servants was carried. Had that been lost, the battle would have been waged afresh over the inclusion of Railway employes, but it did not reach that point. Mr. Reid voted with the Government, while his followers distributed their votes as they chose. Possibly the direct intention of some was to overthrow the Government, irrespective of their convictions upon the particular amendment, but if so, their hopes for personal benefit were doomed to disappointment. For a day or two interest was kept at tension, till it became known that Mr. Watson had been entrusted with the task of forming a Government. Then disappointment was evident in the ranks of Mr. Reid's party, and Mr. Deakin came in for some severe criticism at the hands of that gentleman. Mr. Reid blamed Mr. Deakin for recommending to Lord Northcote that Mr. Watson be sent for, and with rather bad taste reflected upon the administration of the Governor-General; but Lord

*Photos by the Siriss Studio.*

Hon. E. L. Batchelor  
(Minister for Home Affairs).



Hon. Andrew Fisher  
(Minister for Trade and Customs).

Northcote could hardly have done other than he did. Mr. Reid voted with the Government that went out, and could hardly legitimately lay claim to be the right man to form the incoming Cabinet. Lord Northcote took the right step at once, without any hesitation.

#### **The Two Oppositions.**

A position soon arose which bade fair to be humorous. Which was the Opposition? Mr. Reid contended that his own position was unaltered, that he had a prescriptive right both to the leadership of the Opposition and to the benches opposite the Government, while Mr. Deakin upheld the right of his party, as the defeated Government, to claim both the place and the seats of the Opposition. The position was interesting, but it passed off without incident. At the first meeting of the House, after the formation of the new Cabinet, a compromise was arrived at, both parties occupying the Opposition seats in a crowded fashion, while Mr. Deakin

responded first to the new Prime Minister. The question of relative positions in the House, and the place each is to occupy, will be decided when Parliament reassembles.

#### **The Future.**

Both within and without the House, speculation is rife as to what is likely to eventuate. Will Mr. Deakin form a coalition with Mr. Reid or the Government? The possibilities seem rather to point to the reassumption of power very shortly by Mr. Deakin, in coalition with the Labour Party. The Government is distinctly in a minority, but it is not in a more parlous condition than was the former Government, or than any Government confronted by two parties would be. No one can prognosticate with certainty, and events must prove themselves. There is properly a very widespread feeling that the House should give the Ministry a fair chance and not seek to bring about its downfall for the sake of throwing out of power the Labour Party

as such. It has often been urged that the members of that Party should be prepared to undertake the responsibilities of office, and now that it has done so, it should be allowed its opportunity to the full to prove its ability and its worth. Mr. Watson has determined to "go slow." In this he is well advised. One section of his followers is clamouring for the sudden inrush of his party's full demands, but he is wisely feeling his ground. And so far, outside confidence is not shaken, nor is it likely to be. Mr. Watson points out that Australian stocks remain firm. His party has prevented Commonwealth borrowing. That is infinitely to his credit. In face of the large additions that have been made to Australian indebtedness by State Governments, this is saying much. Of his general policy he himself will speak. It is quite possible that if Mr. Watson keeps his head he may prevent the coalescing of the forces opposed to him, and retain his seat for a long time.

#### The Late Government.

The Government which has been now defeated was the first to control the destinies of the Commonwealth, first under Sir E. Barton, then under Mr. Deakin. Having carried through the two chief measures on its programme—namely, the Federal Tariff, and appointment of the Supreme Court, the necessity, from its point of view, of continuing the unsatisfactory three-cornered fight in Parliament ceased to exist, and on the first straight issue since the election, it refused to compromise, preferring defeat. Undoubtedly it had a difficult task before it when it first took office, Federal matters being quite in embryo, but the large experience of the individual members of the Cabinet in State politics was of great use, although here, as elsewhere, a Government of all the talents was by no means an unqualified success. True Federation of the States is bound to be slow in coming, and meantime, with the different State Governments in little sympathy, the task of the Federal Government is difficult in the extreme. It is only little by little that the total powers which should be vested in the Commonwealth can be assumed by the Federal Ministry. Take, for instance, the question of immigration. That is really a matter for the States, not for the Commonwealth.

Everyone is practically agreed that immigration can only be encouraged by closer settlement of the land, but as each State entirely controls its own land, the question at once passes beyond the power of the Federal Parliament. There is no doubt, however, that the power of the Federal Parliament will slowly increase, and that it will more and more control legislation throughout Australia.

#### State Servants' Liability.

There is much fluttering in State official dovecotes over the decision of the High Court in the Tasmanian Stamp case, to the effect that the Tasmanian Government could not constitutionally insist upon receipt stamps being affixed by the Commonwealth officials in Tasmania to receipts for their salaries. Mr. Higgins regards the judgment as overriding the decision of Sir John Madden, the Victorian Chief Justice, in the Wollaston case. This was a test action to decide whether Commonwealth officials in Victoria were liable for income tax, and the Victorian Chief Justice decided that they were. If the Federal Attorney-General has taken a correct view of the decision of the High Court, Commonwealth officials throughout Australia will be free from the payment of State income taxes. Constitutionally, this may be correct, but it is an injustice to State tax-payers. Why should the mere fact of an officer, being a Commonwealth employé, be a reason why he should not have to pay his share of the taxes in the State in which he lives, when every other employé is more or less affected by it? It is both illogical and unreasonable. The Queensland State employés have since taken the bull by the horns, and refused payment. A few who had paid are applying for a refund. This will mean a loss to the Government of some thousands of pounds. The High Court has decided in the case in which the Sydney Municipal Council claimed £7987 from the Commonwealth as rates on Federal Buildings in the city, that such buildings cannot be so taxed, and leave to appeal to the Privy Council was refused.

#### A White Australia.

Senator de Largie is distressed at the number of Italians who are coming into Western Australia. Evidently they are industrious, and a class of men to be desired, for



Hon. W. M. Hughes,  
Minister for External Affairs.



Senator Dawson,  
Minister for Defence.

[Photos by Swiss Studios.]

according to the Prime Minister they are almost immediately employed at the mines and in cutting timber. The inference is accordingly made, although it is not necessarily a correct one, that this implies a strong suspicion that they come under contract. It may, on the other hand, signify that employers are on the look-out for that stamp of man, and that there is plenty of work available. A constitutional point of considerable importance has arisen between South Australia and the Commonwealth. At first it promised to be more serious than it has turned out to be. The Government of South Australia gave permission some time ago to nine Chinamen, as residents of the State, to leave the colony and return later on. What purported to be the nine Chinamen landed at Port Darwin from the "Chingtu," but, despite their permits, were refused admission by the Federal Minister for External Affairs, and were put on board the "Changsha," to be taken from the country. The State Government, wrath that its permits were

not honoured, sent five policemen, and brought the nine forcibly to land again. Thereupon the Federal Government had them arrested. A court case resulted, and was adjourned, the Chinamen being admitted to bail. During these happenings Mr. Deakin's Government was defeated, and Mr. Watson took power. Before ever he had been sworn-in he received urgent telegrams from the South Australian Government, pressing him to settle the matter, a somewhat unseemly haste being shown to spare the new Government as little as possible. Had no further developments occurred, the matter would probably have been settled by the High Court, which has hitherto upheld the Commonwealth against the States in test cases of this sort. However, it now appears that the nine "returning" Chinese were not the original nine at all, but newcomers armed with forged permits. This tides over the difficulty for the moment, but the question is bound to come up for definite settlement ere long.

### The New Guinea Trouble.

The unfortunate incident which has recently occurred off the Papuan coast is now under the consideration of the Government. It is necessary that very searching enquiry be made. From accounts to hand it seems that the Government steamer, the "Merrie England," started on a cruise to arrest, so it is alleged, some of the supposed murderers of the Revs. Jas. Chalmers and Oliver Tomkins, who were killed there, and, it is supposed, eaten, in 1901. Arriving at the island of Goaribari, the Governor sent word ashore that he wished the chief to hand over the actual murderers. Soon after day-break some hundreds of canoes gathered about the vessel, and some half-dozen natives were put aboard, and while the police were checking their names a shower of arrows poured in. Those on board the ship replied with rifles, and for some minutes a fusilade was carried on from both

sides. Several of the natives, it is said, were shot, but how many is still a matter for conjecture. Whether the punishment inflicted was necessary or too severe is a matter only to be determined by enquiry. In any case it is serious enough to demand a thorough scrutiny. Preliminary inquiries are being made by the Federal Government.

### New Zealand's Finances.

The Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand (Sir J. G. Ward) has submitted his statement of the financial position of the colony, and is in the happy position of showing a surplus. The balance from last year was £303,905, and as the excess of receipts over expenditure was £695,835, the grand total comes to £999,740. During the year, and up to March 31, there was transferred to the public works fund £225,000, leaving a surplus for the year of £774,740. On March 31



Photo by]

Senator McGregor.  
Vice-President of the Executive Council.

[Swiss Studio.



Hon. Hugh Mahon,  
Postmaster-General.

last he transferred a further sum of £125,000 to the public works fund, leaving a credit balance in the consolidated fund available for 1904-5 of £649,740.

**Mr. Seddon's Health.**

Rumour is rife regarding Mr. Seddon's breakdown in health, and it is generally accepted that his real condition has not been made known. He has had to give up the idea of taking a prolonged rest in the Chatham Isles, and is, instead, remaining nearer home. His rest will take the form of an extended cruise of some weeks about the northern coasts of the North Island. What will eventuate if he retires from politics is, of course, hard to say, he has so long held the reins of power; but there is scarcely any doubt that Sir Joseph Ward would succeed him as Premier. His retirement might give the Opposition a long-awaited-for opportunity, for there are few men who possess the influence of the Premier over his followers; but the probabilities are that Parliament would continue the even tenor of its way till the next general election, at the end of 1905.

**New South Wales Mineral Riches.**

The annual report of the New South Wales Mines Department shows what a valuable contribution to our wealth are our mineral deposits. Up to the end of last year there had been won in New South Wales an aggregate value of metals and minerals of £158,339,798. For 1903 the value was £6,059,486, an increase over the previous year of £421,341. To this, gold, copper, opals, coal, tin, silver and silver-lead ores principally contributed. The total number of persons employed in or about the mines of the State is estimated at 37,559.

**Queensland Retrenchments.**

The Queensland Government has for some time been making laudable efforts to keep within its income, and has, in furtherance of this policy, decided to make drastic economies in the civil service. On the first of July next the decisions will be given effect to, when 64 officers will be retired, 43 of whom are supernumeraries. This will mean a saving of £13,408. The Government will also reduce the salaries of 80 offi-

cers, thus saving £3543, but will increase the salaries of 106 officers at a cost of £2282, and appoint six probationers at salaries amounting to £300. The result will mean a net saving of £14,369, and when to this is added the saving in the Railway Department, the total saving will amount to £18,350.

**Cotton Growing in Australia.**

Mr. Bottomley, the representative of the British Cotton-growing Association, who is in Australia to ascertain the possibilities of cotton growing in the States, is hopeful that a permanent industry may be established in New South Wales as well as in Queensland. He says that a solution of the labour difficulty, which might be present if the ordinary cotton plant were cultivated in large areas, would be found in the cultivation of cotton as a rotation crop, in small areas of from five to twenty acres, when the picking could be done by the farmer and his family without the expense of getting outside labour. The industry is so potent with possibilities of wealth to Australia that it is to be hoped it will be initiated. Assistance would probably be given by the Association. In the House of Commons the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, recently stated that the Cotton-growing Association will contribute £30,000 a year for three years towards the development of the industry in Lagos, Southern Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, these colonies contributing £6500 a year. Australia should certainly be able to demonstrate her fitness for similar assistance.

**New Zealand's New Governor.**

Lord Ranfurly, the retiring Governor of New Zealand, leaves that colony this month, and Lord Plunket succeeds him. Lord Ranfurly has been very popular during his long term of office. Lord Plunket is a good deal younger than Lord Ranfurly. He will celebrate his fortieth birthday next December. Lady Plunket is the youngest daughter of the late Marquis of Dufferin. Lord and Lady Plunket have three little children. They leave London by the "Gothic," and should arrive in New Zealand in June, in time to formally open Parliament.



Lord Plunket



Lady Plunket

### Electric Bonds of Union.

The British Empire League in Canada has set the ball rolling with regard to the bringing closer together by electric connection the scattered parts of the British Empire. It urges the accomplishment of an Empire cable scheme to help to establish the permanent unity of the Empire. Recognising that "the great heart of the Empire is in the United Kingdom," it urges the completion of a great national system, controlled not by private companies or trusts, but by the States. It points out that "taking the superficial area of the United Kingdom as a unit of measurement for the purpose of reckoning, we find that the British flag floats over one hundred and one such units on the several continents in nearly the following remarkable proportions:—British land surface in Europe, one unit; in Asia, ten units; in Africa, twenty units; in Australasia, thirty units; in America, forty units." The aim of the Empire cable scheme is simply to unite these five continental groups of British units by State controlled cables, laid for greater security in deep water. Already in operation there is the trans-Pacific cable, uniting Canada with Australasia,

leaving to be traversed by national cables the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Australasians will echo the sentiment that "the common interests of the Empire demand with ever-increasing urgency that the Empire cable scheme should speedily be accomplished." The chief movers in the matter are Sir Sandford Fleming and Sir Mackenzie Bowell. The claims of this scheme may well be urged in view of a proposal, heartily taken up in France, that France and the United States should get independent communication with Australia. America is now connected by cable with Honolulu, and New Caledonia with Queensland, so that only the gap between the latter requires completion in order to establish communication. This it is now proposed should be done by a Franco-American syndicate.

### The Peacock- Montague Inquiry.

In the interests of good moral government, everyone will be pleased that Mr. Justice Hood has exonerated Sir Alexander Peacock from any wrong motives in connection with Dr. Montague's present of £50. Our colonial political life has been remarkably free from bribery and corruption, and whatever instances have occurred of it have met with unqualified



Photo by] A. W. Howett, F.G.S. [Swiss Studios  
The famous Explorer who was recently awarded the Mueller Medal  
by the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.



Mr. J. Sawers.  
President of the Chambers of Commerce of the Commonwealth.

public disapproval. It would have been better, however, had Sir Alexander Peacock, when making his two statements to the House, also taken it into his confidence by saying what had actually become of the £50 after Mr. Mitchell had so bluntly and straightforwardly refused to have anything to do with it. It was felt then that he had frankly said the last word upon the subject, and the remainder of the evidence came rather as a shock. Public opinion will agree with the finding of the learned judge that no ulterior motives influenced Sir Alexander Peacock, but it will be a warning to politicians that in the high position of trust which they occupy, they should avoid even the appearance of anything but the strictest morality.

Mr. Sandford, of Lithgow iron fame, has several times fruitlessly tried to induce the New South Wales Government to as-

sist the iron industry. He is, however, making a fresh attempt, and has laid a definite scheme before the Government. He proposes that the Government should make a contract with him for five years, during which time he agrees to supply 50,000 tons of manufactured steel and iron and pig iron, the price at which the iron is to be supplied to be based on the average prices paid by the Government during the past five years. He agrees to spend some £300,000 to thoroughly equip his Lithgow works, to use a minimum percentage of New South Wales ore deposits, to hand over to the State, if desired, the whole of the plant, works, land, etc., at an agreed valuation, and to pay rates ruling in the Government service for equivalent labour. The Government is going into the whole question, and is consulting with the Railway Department, which would, of course, absorb most of the output.

**Back to  
the  
Land.**

Some wise words were spoken by the retiring president of the General Council of the Australasian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. T. J. Jacobs, with reference to immigration and the development of our natural resources. He hit the nail on the head when he suggested that the seething discontent of the community to-day was but the restlessness and the dissatisfaction of the people crowded into cities when they should be out in the country and settled on the land. That is the crux of so many of our political and social difficulties. The restlessness and dissatisfaction are existent, and it is well that they are. It is good to be discontented with the undesirable. A healthy discontent is the surest guarantee that wrongs will be remedied. There seems to be a glorious prospect of the restlessness finding an outlet. Almost all the State Governments are including in their programmes for submission to the people schemes which, though varying in details, have for their aim the securing by the Government of the great areas of land contiguous to railway lines, and little used, for the purpose of settling the people on the land. Here in Australia there is a great yearning landwards, a longing that is beginning to find expression in the politics of the States.

**University  
Examinations for  
Commercial  
Training.**

A matter which is likely to have far-reaching results if it can only be carried out, was mentioned at the annual meeting of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce last month—viz., the recognition by the Universities of the needs of commercial training. For some time several prominent commercial men have been endeavouring to get the Universities to extend their functions and afford greater facilities for the training of youths for business life. Mr. R. J. Larking, of Melbourne, has taken a keen interest in the matter, and both here and in Sydney it is probable that something may be done. In view of the recent educational conference held in Sydney (extended notice of which is given in the Topic of the Month), at which methods and ends of training were discussed, as they never have been before in Australasia, it is well to emphasise the necessity for more complete commercial and less ornamental training. A great lack in all our State educational systems is

evident when a lad enters commercial life. The things he most needs to know he does not know. A proof of the deficiency of the State school training for commercial life is given in the success attending private commercial schools. However, it is hoped that the Universities will soon hold commercial examinations, and then the passing of these will be a *sine qua non* to the entry of every youth into commercial life. The report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the management of the Melbourne University, which has now been adopted, contains a recommendation for the establishment of a commercial course and the granting of a diploma in commerce, with compulsory attendance in metropolitan areas, at evening lectures.

**Aid to  
Discharged  
Prisoners.**

Institutions which make little parade, but which are a powerful factor for good, in the interests not only of the individuals concerned, but the community generally, are the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies. They are to be found in several spots, but in New South Wales they are specially active. Branches are established throughout the State, so that the head office in Sydney can quickly and effectively lay its fingers upon the avenues where those needing help can get it. At the Goulburn branch of the Association a week or two ago, Mr. Wise, the acting Premier, stated that the Association had found employment for 113, supplied 31 with tools, 12 with stock-in-trade, restored 12 to friends, provided 54 with swags, whilst in numerous other instances food, lodging and clothing had been provided. A total of 226 had been helped, and out of this number only 21 had returned to gaol, or, in other words, 92 per cent. had not been re-convicted. The operations of the Society are to be extended in the way of trying to prevent the stigma of the gaol brand attaching to persons unable to find the sureties ordered by the court, and seeing that so many persons go to gaol through inability to pay fines, help will be given in finding out their relatives and friends, acquainting them with the circumstances, and trying to induce them to pay the fines. Officers are to be placed in the principal police courts in Sydney, with the view of assisting deserving cases. One of the aims of society ought to be, and is, to prevent the commission of

crime, but earnest effort should also be made to try to restore the man or woman who has transgressed the law, and help them to honourable lives, for their own sakes, and also that the State may be saved the pollution that every criminal brings into it.

### The Metric System.

At the annual meeting of the General Council of the Chamber of Commerce, held in Melbourne last month, amongst many other important matters discussed, was one brought forward by Mr. R. J. Larking, a prominent Melbourne merchant, and vice-president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce. It referred

thoroughly representative of the commercial life of Australia. Whatever may be the possibilities of the introduction of the decimal system of currency, there are indications that the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures is only a matter of a comparatively short time. Mr. G. S. Littlejohn, the president of the Sydney Chamber, opposed the motion referring to the metric system, on the ground that it was too ridiculous to expect people to give up a system to which they had been accustomed since childhood. The answer to that is, of course, that the system should be taught to the children of our schools now, that they may be ready for



Mr. W. Knox, M.H.R.  
Vice-President of the Commonwealth Chambers  
of Commerce and President of the Victorian  
Chamber of Commerce.



Mr. R. J. Larking.  
Vice-President Melbourne Chamber  
of Commerce.



Mr. F. Scarlett,  
Vice-President Melbourne Chamber  
of Commerce.

to the question of the introduction of the metric system, and was embodied in the form of a resolution "that the General Council of the Chamber of Commerce expresses its sympathy with the effort now being made by the House of Lords to introduce into Great Britain the metric system of weights and measures, and hopes that upon its acceptance at home an identical system will be adopted in Australia." This was carried, as was another "that this Council favours the adoption, throughout the British Empire, of the decimal system of currency." Coming from an important body like this, these resolutions are very significant, inasmuch as it is

the change which will certainly come. Furthermore, our ideas and standards of education are constantly changing and improving, and to adhere to obsolete standards simply because we have learned them is to stand still while the march of civilisation goes on.

### Scripture Instruction in State Schools.

Victoria is shaking herself together over the question of Scripture education in State schools, and its supporters have managed to make the question such a live one that every candidate for Parliament has to face the question without quibbling, and the Government has decided to take a referendum on the

question on June 1, the day of the General elections. The questions to be submitted are as follows:—

1. Are you in favour of the Education Act remaining secular as at present?
2. Are you in favour of such legislation as shall cause the Scripture lessons recommended by the Royal Commission on Religious Instruction to be taught in State schools during school hours to children whose parents desire the teaching? (Such lessons would be given subject to a conscience clause exempting teachers who object.)
3. Are you in favour of the prayers and hymns selected by the Royal Commission being used?

Some years ago every reference to God was taken from the school books, and from that point of view the system became a godless one. Some most exquisite passages were removed. The result is a mild revolution to put an end to the condition of affairs. In other States there is Bible reading, and instruction is possible by representatives of the Churches in school hours, and the plan works well. There is every reason why it should work well here. The Scripture in State Schools League has been conducting polls on its own account in different parts of the State. The result has, without exception, been overwhelmingly in favour of such instruction. If the referendum works out in any degree near these results, the declaration of the people will be unequivocally in favour of the recognition of God in the State school system.

#### The Russo-Japanese War.

As expected, since our last number appeared events have moved rapidly in the Far East. Disasters have fallen on the Russians thick and fast. The great superiority of the Japanese on the water was anticipated, but their feats of arms on land have come more or less as a surprise to everyone. Russia apparently has not learned the theory of modern war, although the late M. Block, in season and out of season, dinned into the ears of Russian military men that to meet the great improvement in weapons radical alterations in tactics were required. The Russian soldier has always been

noted for his stubborn defence, and the way in which the soldiers of the Tsar were brushed from their defensive positions on the Yalu by men who have but yesterday, as it were, begun to use modern weapons, has set Europe aghast. The first startling event which occurred last month was the total destruction of the "Petropavlovsk" by a Japanese mine. Hardly anyone escaped from the huge battleship. Admiral Makaroff and Vassilli Verestchagin, the great painter, were lost. The Admiral had infused new life in the Russian fleet, and some creditable skirmishes had taken place since he arrived. His loss will be severely felt, especially as he was an inventor of no mean repute in addition to being a splendid sailor. By the death of Verestchagin the world has lost one of its most renowned artists. His wonderfully realistic pictures showing the true side of war, bereft of pomp and show, have been a potent factor in the cause of peace. None who knew the artist is likely to forget that splendid figure, or the deep-set, kindly eyes, over the square-cut beard. It is the irony of fate that this man, with his passionate hatred of war, his love of peace, which he has done so much to promote all over the world, should be one of the first victims of the war. The Japanese have finally sealed up Port Arthur, except for vessels of the lightest draught, and have severely damaged most of the battleships and cruisers in one way or another. Everything points to the place being closely invested by land and sea. At present it seems to have but a poor chance of avoiding capture or being starved into submission. On April 29, under Baron Kuroki, the Japanese crossed the Yalu and fiercely attacked the Russian forces, driving them on the following day from their entrenched positions by a frontal charge, but the flanks were both turned before the final attack was delivered. The Russian forces fell back on Feng-hwang-cheng, closely followed by the victorious Japanese, who captured 28 quick-firing guns and 20 field pieces. Later, Feng-hwang-cheng was abandoned and destroyed. The Russian loss is officially stated to be 70 officers and 2324 men killed and wounded, that of the Japanese is said to be 900. It is estimated that the numbers engaged were 30,000 and 60,000, the larger number being, of course, the attacking force. A second Japanese army, under Baron Oku, has landed with marvellous rapidity on the Liao-Tung peninsula, entirely cutting off Port Arthur.

LONDON, April 2, 1904.

**The  
Yellow  
Portent.**

In March, as in February, the Yellow Man has been the figure most conspicuous on the world's stage. The blaze of war first focussed attention on the victorious Japanese, but his Chinese cousin, in the humbler capacity of a possible South African miner, has, at least within the British Empire, roused a fiercer excitement. From Melbourne to Westminster John Chinaman straddles across the political path. The Rand mine-owners declare him to be simply indispensable. The car of South African progress will, they insist, stick for ever in the mud unless he puts his shoulder to the wheel. At the Inter-Colonial Conference held in the beginning of the month, Lord Milner dwelt on the shortage of five millions in the guaranteed loan. The Treasurer of the Cape Colony later reported a year's revenue a million and a half below estimate.

**The  
Chinese  
Ordinance.**

In the most widely-opposed circles in South Africa the impression prevails that unless the requisite quantity of coloured labour be soon found for the mines, there will be something like general ruin in Johannesburg and throughout Rhodesia. This is the feeling among those who are most bitterly opposed to Chinese labour as well as among those who most warmly support it. And it is this dark foreboding, backed by Lord Milner's imperious will, which has led a Minister of Mr. Lyttelton's humane temper and philanthropic record to acquiesce, however reluctantly, in the extraordinary terms of the Chinese Ordinance. His assent was cabled on the 11th. It has proved to be the most unpopular of all the unpopular measures for which the present Government is responsible.

**Protests  
in  
Two Parliaments.**

The Australian Commonwealth, on the 17th, recorded its "grave objection" by 53 votes to 5 in the Federal Chamber, and the Senate passed the same protest without a division. Next day at Westminster Lord Coleridge asked the Peers to disapprove the importation of the Chinese until the Transvaal became a self-governing Colony. In the ensuing debate Lord Grey described the proposed conditions of em-

ployment as something like life in a Garden City. The Bishop of Hereford pronounced them to be of the essence of slavery, and dealt very faithfully with Lord Milner. The Archbishop of Canterbury lamented, but supported the Ordinance as "a regrettable necessity." Lord Rosebery significantly took no part in debate or division. The Government majority was 72 (97-25). The vote of censure moved in the Commons by the Leader of the Opposition elicited strong language from both sides and some disorderly scenes. Ministers made a great point of similar ordinances having been approved by the Liberals when in power, and repudiated with scorn the idea of sanctioning anything of the nature of slavery. They secured a majority of 57 (299-242).

**London  
Labour in  
Hyde Park.**

Meantime popular agitation was mounting to an ever louder pitch of protest, which culminated in a colossal demonstration in Hyde Park on the 26th. Estimates as to numbers varied as usual. The *Daily News*, which last year actually counted the persons present at the Nonconformist demonstration, and may therefore claim to speak with authority, put the figure at about 120,000. The gathering was almost entirely composed of men, and of working men. Women were few; and the middle classes were conspicuous by their absence. Certain speakers tried to claim the vast assemblage as a popular declaration in favour of Liberalism. But it was essentially not a Liberal—it was a Labour demonstration. It was an imposing witness, in the mother-city of the race, to the spirit which has, during the last few weeks, united British Labour throughout the Empire.

**The Labour Party  
of  
The Empire.**

It was the solemn inauguration of an Imperial Labour policy. It may hereafter be regarded as the baptism of the Labour Party of the Empire. Many tributaries of interest and sentiment have helped to swell the flood of popular passion. Horror of slavery, and of conditions suggestive of slavery, runs in the English blood, and responds as promptly to appropriate stimulus as did the combative instincts of our race in the outburst of war-fever. The response is the more irresistible when the menace of slavery is thought to hang over the land which, at bitter

cost of blood and treasure, we were supposed to have won for freedom and for equal rights.

### The Roots of the Agitation.

Self-interest leads the working man to resent what he regards as a wholesale importation of black-legs, and the mine-owners' avowed desire to keep out trade-unions accentuates his wrath. But so far as this country is concerned, the working classes have not been guilty of anything like race hatred. They are vehemently and resolutely opposed to the Government sanctioning what they consider to be slavery and the underselling of free labour. They are not opposed to the Yellow man as Yellow man. Probably their sympathies in the present war are with the Yellow Japanese rather than with the White Russian. The movement against the Chinese Ordinance is by no means an anti-Chinese demonstration. Quite the contrary. The feeling freely expressed on the Hyde Park platforms and loudly cheered by the crowd was that which sees in the Chinese "a man and a brother," and bitterly denounces his being treated as a mere chattel or animated pickaxe.

### An Inevitable Problem.

Lord Milner's ordinance has, in fact, suddenly precipitated what was bound to come sooner or later. The shrinkage of the world has jostled together into close industrial proximity all the races of mankind. But these races differ widely in their standard of life and in their minimum of subsistence. The wealthy classes in all lands rapidly approach a common and high level of comfort. The poor it is in every land who differ most widely and change most slowly in their ability to claim a less scanty share in the good things of life. Machinery and capital know no fatherland or frontier. They only seek to be tended or served at the lowest cost in labour. The pressure of competition forces the question inevitably to the front: Shall the lot of labour be levelled up or down? Shall White Labour sink to the low standard of Yellow and Black Labour? Or shall Yellow and Black be lifted, however slowly, towards the level of White? That is the crucial problem on the



Daily Chronicle.]

The Randlord's Agent.

The Colonial Secretary presents Ah Sin.



Westminster Gazette.]

Willow Willow Waly.

Ah Bee and Ah Li, having created this horrible monster, are now compelled to drag it.



Westminster Gazette.]

The Yellow Jinn.

THE FISHERMAN: "My Episcopal conscience! What a big fuss to come out of such a little jar."

solution of which the future of the world depends. To level downwards is to split humanity into far-parted strata; to level upwards is to work for human unity and brotherhood. White Labour has made up its mind in this matter.

#### A Grim Intervention.

To this "great wave" of indignant protest "that sweeps around the world" Lord Milner professes himself contemptuously indifferent so long as he has with him "the rustic cackle of his bourg." On the very day that the roaring tide of London Labour flooded Hyde Park the Governor of the Transvaal was assuring the chemists and metallurgists of the Rand that so long as he had the confidence of the people among whom he lived he "did not care twopence for the opinions of people six or seven thousand miles away." This is a frank and revealing utterance. For as "the opinions of people six or seven thousand miles away" will certainly cost him his office, and he "does not care twopence" for them, we are left to infer how slight a value Lord Milner attaches to his office. Perhaps it is because he knows the tenure to be so slight. Unless the signs altogether mislead, or the totally unexpected occurs, the ordinance and its promulgator are doomed. Something has arrived at Johannesburg which neither Governor nor Secretary can dismiss with a sneer or repudiate with scorn. With dramatic suddenness, at the very time protests were being raised in two Parliaments, one on either side of the world, the bubonic Plague appeared in the centre of the scene. It has already claimed more than fifty victims, black and white. The idea of any civilised Government importing thousands of human beings into a city smitten with the plague is scarcely conceivable. In spite of Mr. Lyttelton's assurance to the contrary, the importation will have to be postponed, as a General Election at home can hardly be. And the result of a General Election will pretty certainly be the repeal of the ordinance and the recall of Lord Milner.

#### Major Seely.

The Parliamentary hero of the popular revolt against Lord Milner's Chinese policy is no Pro-Boer or Labour member, but a Unionist, a Major, and an Imperial Yeoman

who gained his D.S.O. in fighting against the Boers. Major Seely is a type of men who are made by the sudden challenge of the dilemma. "Party or Principle?" A singularly amiable and magnetic personality, possessed of a lofty idealism and a transparent straightforwardness as rare as they are refreshing in politics, he refused to renounce his Free Trade convictions at Mr. Chamberlain's behest. That was his first test. The second came with the menace of Chinese slavery. Major Seely flung himself heart and soul into the agitation against it. The first meeting of protest was addressed by him, and he has not spared himself since, in or out of Parliament. To test the feeling of his constituents he has resigned his seat. The Liberal candidate promptly retired from the field, and the Ministerialists who tried to howl him down in the House of Commons have not even ventured to contest the seat. This election is a sign of the new adjustments which Mr. Chamberlain has forced into being. The same strong line is taken by Mr. Winston Churchill, who avowed himself, as Parliament rose for the Easter recess, no longer an independent supporter, but "a declared opponent of the Government." Lord Hugh Cecil has pronounced in favour of making a common cause with all Free Traders, whether Liberal or Conservatives. The *Times* has launched the phrase "Ministerial Unionists!"

#### A Ministry of Double Shuffle.

The exhibition which the Government has made of itself is, indeed, enough to strain the strongest Party ties. Was ever a responsible Ministry before capable of sinking to such rapid vacillation and tergiversation as was displayed on a question of fundamental national import on the 9th? To Mr. Pirie's motion, calling attention to Mr. Austen Chamberlain's protectionist utterances, and condemning the policy of preferential and protective tariffs, Mr. Wharton had given notice of an amendment "approving the explicit declarations" of Ministers that their policy of fiscal reform did "not include a general system of Protection or preference based on taxation of food." This was intended to foil the Opposition attack. It actually roused the Protectionists to revolt. They threatened the Prime Minister to turn him out of office if he

supported this amendment. Thereupon he yielded. The obnoxious amendment was changed into an affirmation of the necessity of Fiscal Reform. Here again difficulties were feared from other followers. And when the debate opened, no amendment of any kind was forthcoming! This is an eminent instance of the policy of quick change and double shuffle in which the Government is becoming an adept. A day or two later Lord Rosebery's excessive personal sensitiveness over a charge of "calumny," brought against him by Mr. Balfour, drew prominent attention to the fact that two documents had been submitted by the Prime Minister to the Cabinet last autumn—one, his subsequently published pamphlet on Insular Free Trade, the other a mysterious and secret paper advocating preferential tariffs and the taxation of food. So much is clear from Lord George Hamilton's statement and Lord Lansdowne's admissions. Mr. Balfour's endeavours to extricate himself from these damaging revelations belong rather to the realm of casuistical subtlety than of straightforward statesmanship. But the Government, invertebrate as it is, has the mollusc's power of adhesion to office. Its once overpowering majority in the House has dropped at times to the verge of vanishing. On Mr. Pirie's Free Trade resolution (March 9) it stood at forty-six, on the Vote of Censure consequent on the Chinese Ordinance it reached fifty-seven. But a snap vote on Mr. Redmond's protest against restrictions on teaching the Irish language in Irish schools landed the Government, on March 14, in a minority of 11. Although immediately repaired by a division which gave Ministers a majority of 25, it was a pointed reminder of Party decadence.

### The By-Elections.

The warning of the by-elections is much more emphatic. Nor-manton has returned Mr. William Parrett, Liberal and Labour candidate, with the overwhelming majority of 3946 over the Conservative, Mr. Dorman. East Dorset has been captured from the Ministerialists by Mr. Lyell with a majority of 820 votes. St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, has returned a Nationalist with an increased majority over the Unionist. Rossendale has elected Mr. Lewis V. Harcourt without a contest; and the Isle of Wight is sending back Major Seely with an unchallenged man-



Westminster Gazette.]

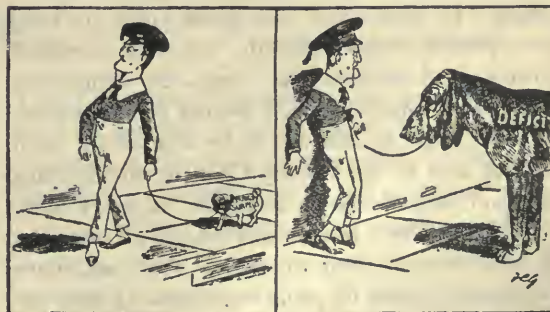
### Keeping His Hands Tied.

(After an old Chinese print in the Chamber of Political Horrors.)



Westminster Gazette.]

### The Real Investment of Port "Arthur."



Westminster Gazette.]

AUSTEN C.: "Yes, I know it's a little one—but tha's all the better. A big one would be so compromising."

"Oh! where and oh! where is the little dog gone?"

date to oppose the Government. But none of these things move Mr. Balfour. He makes light of by-elections, popular demonstrations, passive resisters. He has a majority in the House of Commons, he declared in Parliament, greater than Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Ministry; and so long as he had a majority there he has no intention of resigning. The tenacity of purpose, however unfortunate for the country, does vindicate him from the charge of utter lack of will-power. So, too, does his gallant determination, in spite of divided Cabinet and confused Army Estimates, to stand by the Triumvirate who have performed the Herculean task of revolutionising our Army system. It is much to be regretted that this great reform should have been cavilled at by the Opposition, because not sufficiently swathed and bandaged in red tape. The death of the Duke of Cambridge coincides in a certain pathetic timeliness with the passing of the old order at the War Office.

#### The Scottish Education Bill.

The Easter Recess finds Parliament with a very short record of work done. Only two Bills out of the twelve promised by Government have been introduced; and both on the last two nights before the House rose. One is to regulate the immigration of aliens. It will authorise the inspection of ships importing aliens and the repatriation of convicted criminals, prostitutes, *souteneurs*, and other undesirables. The other is the Scottish Education Bill, which has been received with a chorus of welcome from all parties. In marked contrast with the English Acts, it retains the principle of the directly elected Board for the management of local education. It allows the four great cities to keep their present School Boards, but with extended powers, and without the cumbrous cumulative rate. The smaller School Boards are abolished. In their stead Boards are to be elected for each district area of the County Council, on the same day and with the same franchise as the County Councils. These Boards will control all branches of education in their districts. They will have permissive power on such conditions as they impose to aid voluntary schools in their neighbourhood. They are also empowered to provide for the transit of children to and from schools in



[Westminster Gazette]

#### "The Old Crusader."

Sir William Harcourt will not seek re-election after the present Parliament.

lonely districts. One-third of the local school managers are appointed by the Board and two-thirds by the Parish Council. Between the Boards and the Education Department will be placed four provincial councils. At first sight the measure appears an admirable scheme of graded home rule in education. But the advantages of unified municipal control on which Mr. Balfour has often enlarged are wanting.

#### Land Values Taxation Victorious.

When left free to act on its own initiative uncoerced by the Government, the House of Commons has shown some of the signs of death-bed repentance. An attempt to shelve Mr. Trevelyan's Bill for the assessment for rating purposes of land values was defeated by a majority of 67, and the second reading was agreed to without a division. This momentous step by a Conservative Parliament is an illustration of the power which the municipalities are exercising over the Legislature. Mr. Trevelyan's measure represented the combined and carefully thought-out conclusions of the great municipalities in conference. It will be interesting to watch how far this vote, and the municipal pressure behind it, will affect the forthcoming Government Valuation Bill.

#### A Victory for Women.

Another forward move was the carrying by a 114 majority of Sir Charles McLaren's resolution in favour of Woman's Suffrage. As this Parliament has steadily restricted and re-

duced the area of woman's public service, the vote may be regarded as an act of moribund contrition, in view of certain judgment to come. The debate was chiefly notable for the anti-woman speeches of Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Cremer. Their quaint and archaic attitude is another illustration of the passing of Radicalism. In this connection it may be noted that the Italian Legislature last month gave qualified women the right to plead as barristers, only a few months after a similar right had been refused to a woman by

mean to part with it, whatever may be the radical innovations suggested by her Bishops and her Members of Parliament. This repeated endorsement of her original choice is giving London a distinct individuality of her own. Mr. J. Williams Benn, head of the committee responsible for the successful introduction of municipal electric trams into South London, is chairman of the new Council. The Progressives have used their victory well. They have assigned to the Moderates their fair proportion of Aldermen, and they have taken to their new educational duties with ardour.



Photo by]

Mr. J. Williams Benn.

[Hutinet

Count Lamsdorff  
Russian Foreign Minister.

Photo by]

The late Duke of Cambridge.

[Langfieri

English authorities. The contrast is not flattering to our national vanity.

#### London County Council.

The London County Council elections resulted in a most gratifying Progressive triumph.

There were returned 83 Progressives, 34 Moderates, and one Independent. The total includes eleven members of the School Board. London has again shown her essentially conservative disposition. Having tried and proved her Progressive Council, she does not

The Education Department has accepted their scheme for the constitution of the Education Committee, but with an expression of regret at its being so largely limited to members of the Council. The Committee consists of 38 members of the Council, five women, and five members of the London School Board. This means that the ideals of London education will be rather municipal than academic; aimed, that is, rather at developing to fuller efficiency the faculties which have made London great than at reproducing the

secluded and unpractical scholarship of the older Universities.

**The  
New Education  
Authority.**

The refusal of Lord Stanley of Alderley, vice-chairman of the School Board, to serve on the new authority emphasises the difference between the new Committee and the old Board. His name was rightly or wrongly associated with the system of abstract uniformity and mechanical centralisation favoured by the Board. The Committee, of which we may expect Mr. Sidney Webb to be the guiding soul, will follow rather the more elastic and generous principles of the Technical Education Board. Without disparaging the work of the S.B.L., Londoners may confidently expect a great educational advance under the L.C.C. At the same time two great gifts have enabled the new London University to anticipate a career more worthy of its name. Sir Donald Currie has made a donation of £100,000; and the Goldsmiths' Company have handed over the New Cross Institute, valued at not less than £100,000.

**Transforming  
Indian  
Education.**

The month which has seen appointed the first sole education authority for the metropolis of the Empire has also seen what may prove a momentous change in the training of our greatest dependency. The Indian Government has published Lord Curzon's scheme of educational reform; and it appears to be drastic indeed. Examination is dethroned from its bad eminence. The public services will no longer be entered by way of competitive examination. Selection will be made instead from candidates on probation. Mere book-learning has been found by painful experience to be scarcely the best qualification for a civil servant's career. Lord Curzon proposes to lay stress on branches of schooling—primary, commercial, technical—more directly answering to the concrete needs of the people. France, too, is fighting her way through an educational crisis. She is settling "the religious difficulty" in a way to make quarrelling clericals and sectaries on this side of the

Channel pause and think what they may yet drive the people to adopt. While "Protestant Germany" is rescinding the Jesuit expulsion law, "Catholic France" has, by a majority in the Chamber of forty-seven, passed the Bill which forbids teaching by any religious Congregation. The laicisation of the schools is to be complete.

**Franco-British  
Agreement.**

A pleasanter paradox is offered by the news that France and Great Britain have chosen the very moment when their allies are at war to settle in peace their own longstanding disputes. The Convention for this purpose, said to be on the point of being signed, arranges that France gives up her rights on the Newfoundland shore, receiving compensation for a few French factories there, which will be closed. Great Britain cedes to France a piece of territory in the Sokoto region of West Africa, which will make the French territory more compact. The articles in dispute in the Siam treaty will be so defined as to avoid further difficulty. It is suggested that France may renounce certain rights in Egypt if Great Britain renounces her claims in Morocco. The removal of these points of irritation would be an immense gain, not merely to the two nations concerned, but to all mankind. Who would have believed it possible when a war which interests both Powers so nearly was in progress?

**The Progress  
of  
The War.**

Little of much import has happened during the last month in the Russo-Japanese War. Slowly the two combatants have been gathering their forces for the great struggle, and the month of April will see many bloody conflicts. General Kuropatkin has reached Mukden, and the presence of Admiral Makaroff at Port Arthur has enabled the Russian fleet to regain courage and venture out into the open sea. Admiral Togo, on his side, has left Port Arthur little peace. He has continuously bombarded the town with the great guns of his fleet, while he has repeated his attempt to bottle up the Russian vessels by sinking old ships in the channel. Although the channel is yet open, Admiral Togo means, so it is announced, to continue his efforts to close the only door available to



*By special permission of the proprietors of "Punch"]*

#### The Wisdom of the East.

JAPANESE OFFICER (to Press Correspondent): "Abjectly we desire to distinguish honourable newspaper man by honourable badge."

Port Arthur. Torpedo-boat battles have occurred with some frequency, enabling both combatants to display the most heroic courage. Of the Vladivostock fleet nothing has been heard for several weeks now. The ice on the Manchurian coast has melted earlier than usual, and Newchwang is free of ice and open to trade. The Russians, who are in occupation, have placed the town under martial law, and much ill-feeling has been aroused by the action of Russian soldiers in hauling down British and American flags flying over private houses. The British and American gunboats have been ordered by their respective Governments to leave the port, as it is expected that there will be fighting in the neighbourhood very shortly. In Korea the two forces have come into touch, and the first big skirmish resulted in a retreat of the Russian forces. Both sides suffered about equal losses. The visit of Marquis Ito to Seoul on a special mission has produced a very beneficial result in the direction of drawing Japan and Korea into closer accord. The reputation of the Marquis is so great in Eastern countries that the mere fact of his coming on a mission to Korea cannot fail to have

a pronounced effect upon the population. Japan has wisely decided to go more slowly with the necessary reforms in the Peninsula than she attempted to do after the Chinese War. The railway construction both from Seoul to Wiju and Seoul to Fusan is being proceeded with apace.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of the details of the present war is the action of the Japanese Government towards the war correspondents. Learning from the South African War the evil results of allowing information as to the military movements to be cabled home, and acting on the report of Captain Hiraoka, their military attaché on Roberts's staff, the Tokio authorities decided to obviate any such possibilities. Every attention has been paid to the war correspondents, but until the Japanese plan of campaign is developed no permits will be issued. This has called up a feeling of anger on the part of those newspapers which have spent great sums on correspondents, but the advantages to Japan have been so great as to ensure the adoption of similar measures in all future wars. The knell of the war correspondent has been sounded.



*By courtesy of the "Illustrazione Italiana."]*

The first Landing of the Japanese Army at Chemulpo.

### A Network of Arbitration.

The conflagration in the Far East, instead of increasing the danger of international combustion, seems to have led other Powers to extinguish more hurriedly the embers of possible strife. On the arbitration treaties already signed, of Holland with Denmark, of Great Britain with France and Italy and Spain, there followed last month a similar treaty between France and Spain. China is apparently to be neutralised. The project of the neutralisation of Denmark, and also of Norway and Sweden, has again been advanced; and an influential movement is at work on both sides of the Atlantic to join the United States and the United Kingdom in an arbitral compact. Consciously or unconsciously, the idea seems to be working itself out of a network of arbitration treaties linking together all the smaller and non-aggressive Powers round the two great champions of arbitration which together make up the English-speaking world. In any case the larger the area over which arbitration legally supersedes war the better it will be for the race.

### King Edward and the Press.

One of the factors which threatened greatly to retard this beneficent progress has undoubtedly been the newspaper press. And it is pleasant to find this potent source of mischief taken in hand by no less a personage than our own royal promoter of peace, Edward VII. The King and the Press, different in most points, are alike in this respect: the Constitutional power of both is almost nil; the influence of both is immense. Early in the month the *Matin* reported a private utterance of the King deeply deploring the Russo-Japanese outbreak, and hoping "that the Press of all countries, as well as that of England as of all others, will devote itself to diminishing difficulties rather than aggravating them." A yet more explicit word was to follow. The London correspondent of the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* sent to Lord Knollys a copy of a telegram published in that paper, stating that "it was the King's earnest desire that the press of all countries should unite at the present time in promoting goodwill among the nations." Lord Knollys' reply, dated Buckingham Palace, March

12, may be given as a landmark in the world's progress towards peace:—

I have had the honour and pleasure of submitting your letter and enclosure to the King.

I am commanded to inform you, in reply, that his Majesty attaches much importance to the tone adopted by the Press of the various countries at the present juncture, and he was therefore glad to read the telegram which you sent on Tuesday last to the *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*.

### A Risky Expedition.

Meantime, however, an anti-Russian motive seems to be at the back of the Mission which we are sending with an armed escort of a thousand men into Tibet. It is said that we are simply forestalling Russia in a similar move. We have, apparently, the consent of China, the overlord of Tibet. It does not follow that we have the consent of the Tibetans. Many misfortunes have hindered and delayed the expedition. Heavy rains have washed away the roads; 110 tons of provisions were ignited by lightning and destroyed. The transport cattle have been terribly reduced. A landslip came down on a party of pioneers. Hence, though Lhasa, the objective of the mission, is but 200 miles from Darjeeling, it is only now that we hear the British force has climbed over the Himalayas by a pass more than 20,000 feet high, has crossed the frontier, and is faced by an armed Tibetan force. Who knows what may be involved for India and the Empire? Indian finances, according to the Budget presented last month, are in a flourishing condition, showing a surplus, for three years running, of from over three millions to slightly under one million. Nevertheless, a new loan of two millions is to be raised, to meet, it is said, the cost of large irrigation schemes. A million will be spent on the construction or purchase of railways.

### Running the Empire— on Rails

Last month has, in fact, brought news of many fresh phases of railway extension throughout the Empire. In Burma a new railway has been sanctioned, 187 miles in length, and costing over a million to construct. The Cape to Cairo railway will be open this month or the next as far as the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi; and,



By courtesy of the "Illustrazione Italiana."

The end of the "Varyag"—Russian Sailors being brought on board the Italian Man-of-war "Elba."

as the great iron bridge to be built over that river completes the present contracts, the next section—350 miles to Broken Hill—is now being tendered for. But the biggest thing in the month's railway record is the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Bill, which was announced at the opening of the Canadian Parliament on the 10th ult., and which authorises the construction of a second line right across the Dominion from Montreal to the Pacific Coast.

#### European Troubles.

The compulsory resignation of the Archbishop of Olmütz, because he paid his labourers starvation wages, while he was himself drawing a princely revenue, is a picturesque illustration of the new Labour policy of the Papacy as enforced by the Peasant Pope. The Balkan pot is nearly boiling over. The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria are more or less transparent devices for putting off time. The pressure of European diplomacy fails to bring the Sultan to reason. The friends of Armenia and of Macedonia in this and other countries are clamouring for prompt and effective action. Un-

less steps of this kind be taken, the prospect of war in the Near East threatens to become a certainty. Germany has been finding in South-West Africa something of the penalties of colonial expansion with which we have long been familiar. In endeavouring to subdue the Hereroes, an insurgent race, the German troops were surprised and some seven officers and nineteen men were killed.

#### General Botha's Loyalty.

In our own South Africa, differences are being fought out, however vigorously, in the peaceful arena of constitutional strife.

The dogged opposition of the Bond party in the Cape Parliament to the Redistribution Bill was overcome by the Speaker intervening with the closure, and the Bill was passed by 42 to 34 votes. In the Transvaal, next day, General Botha, addressing a Congress of Farmers, said that the time had come for him to enter politics and organise the Boers. They must show themselves loyal subjects, they must eradicate the old racial bitterness, they must hasten the general reconciliation on which the grant of free self-government will follow.



—Photo by Johnstone, O'Shinnesty.]

**HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN WATSON,**  
Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia.

# CHARACTER SKETCHES.

## I.—THE NEW FEDERAL MINISTERS.

The fact that Australia is now governed by a Labour Ministry is a triumph for the party, not for the individual members who compose the Cabinet, as they themselves would be the first to admit. It is a fundamental principle with Labour members of Parliament to put party first, and personal ambition goes more or less into the background. This is the reason why the new Ministers are practically unknown outside labour circles. Indeed outside Australia Mr. Watson is probably the only member whose name would have a familiar ring, but the personal history of the man himself is quite unknown there. Even in Australia, outside their own States, the new Ministers have been little heard of. They have not been long enough in the lurid light of political strife to allow of their past history being public property, as is the case with the outgoing Ministers. The new Cabinet is remarkably young. At Home sixty is considered the average age at which Cabinet rank is attained, but the ages of the Labour Ministers range from 37, the Prime Minister, to 57, the average being 43. Administrative experience is lamentably lacking, but great common sense is the distinguishing characteristic of the new team, which has already shown itself in the handling of departmental matters. Youthful, inexperienced, unknown, it nevertheless is generally admitted to be a good working Ministry, and may be said to take its cue from the Prime Minister, never showy, always thorough. It is a remarkable fact that a country which, during the South African War, was more impatient of opposition than even the mother country itself, should now be governed by a Ministry a large number of whose members were avowedly opposed to the war and did not hesitate to make their opinion known. Another curious instance of the turns and chances of time is that some of the most prominent of the new Ministers were violently opposed to the Federation of Australia—and now they rule the Commonwealth! The Cabinet appears to be about equally divided between Free Traders and

Protectionists, so if it continues in power the fiscal question will not trouble politics. Mr. Watson has always been very strongly in favour of the "Party pledge" being enforced, which really made Labour members but instruments to execute the will of their party associations all over Australia, and suppressed individual initiative. For a third party this was almost imperative, because third parties are notoriously difficult to keep together; but whether the system will work now that the Labour Party holds the reins of office is doubtful. In any case it is bound to hamper Ministers if rigidly enforced, and will prevent any possibility of alliances with other sections. The Labour Party has, however, always shown itself capable to meet new difficulties, and will doubtless discover a way out of this emergency.

In forming his Ministry Mr. Watson was aided chiefly by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Batchelor. All the Ministers, with one exception, are members of the Labour caucus. Mr. H. B. Higgins, the Attorney-General, is a member of the Liberal Party, but sided strongly with his present colleagues in insisting upon the inclusion of the State servants in the Arbitration Bill. It would have been hard to form a Ministry which did not include this shrewd lawyer and debater. Not unnaturally, the Labour Party lacks amongst its members anyone sufficiently prominent in the legal world who could fill the post of Attorney-General. Mr. Hughes, the new Minister of External Affairs, has been called to the Bar but a short time, and although his brief career there has been brilliant, it would have been out of the question to raise him to the high post. Mr. Kingston was too unwell to be able to take office.

The possibilities of the new Government holding office long without making any alliances are remote, as even supposing the same three-cornered arrangement holds when Parliament reassembles, a determined opponent could, by snap divisions, and by holding the inevitable mistakes of new and inexperienced men up to scorn, gene-

rally discredit the Ministry and ultimately defeat it. In some quarters it is stated that the new Ministers are loth to make any alliance, because that would entail the loss of office by some of them. This is most ungenerous and untrue. The new men have taken office with a full knowledge of the responsibility attaching to the step, and with a firm resolve to do their best; but whatever may be said against them, it cannot be urged that they took the reins merely for the sake of office.

The following short sketches give very briefly the outline of the careers of the different members, but as it is really the Party and not the men which deserves chief attention at the moment, I have devoted more space to its policy than to the new Ministers, and publish a most informing and trenchant article on the subject by the Attorney-General. It is interesting, in passing, to note that one of England's greatest colonies is controlled by men of the following nationalities:—One, the Prime Minister, is a New Zealander, two are Australian born, two are Irish, two are Scotch, and one is Welsh. There is not one who was born in England amongst them! One of the most significant departures in the formation of the present Ministry is that equal representation of all the States has not been insisted on, but the best men have been chosen, irrespective of where they come from. It will be well if this is a new departure to be followed in the formation of subsequent Cabinets.

### HON. J. C. WATSON,

#### PRIME MINISTER AND TREASURER.

The man who occupies the highest position in Australia is but 37 years of age, and is a compositor by trade. There is no age limit in the British Empire at which men may become eligible for the most important political posts. In the United States, the President must be over 36 years of age, and must have been born in the States; nationalisation will not suffice.

Mr. Watson has attained his present position because he is a born leader of men, and has rare tact. He would be the first to admit that he does not owe his pre-eminent position either to his scholastic attainments or to his political ex-

perience. Yet he is a fine example of what ability to lead may do. He is not showy, but very thorough, and has a surprising grasp of detail. He is a personal friend of almost every member of his party, not being in any way harmed by his rapid rise to power. Mr. Watson was born in Valparaiso, where his parents were on a visit, but when he was a few months old they returned to New Zealand. There he received what education he could, and at a very early age began his apprenticeship as a compositor. He joined the Typographical Union before he left New Zealand, so, although still young, he has had a long connection with labour associations. At the age of 19 he came to Sydney as a journeyman, and joined the composing staff of the *Star*. His ability to lead soon discovered itself, and he became president of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, and president of the Political Labour League of N.S.W., this latter during the troublous times immediately following the disruption amongst the Labour members in the New South Wales Parliament. He strongly advocated and finally enforced the solidarity platform, recognising that to be a power the Labour members must be united, and act as one, not as a number of semi-homogeneous units. He stood for Young in 1894, rather a risky thing to do, as he was not much known in the constituency, having spent his time in Sydney. He was returned, however, and took a leading place amongst the Labour members. In 1901 he was returned for Bland, and took his seat in the first Federal Parliament. He was selected to lead the Labour Party in the Federal House, and has won golden opinions in that position. At first his youth caused much comment and apprehension, but that was soon dispelled. The young leader had to exercise great tact, and, above all, had to curb the extremists of his party so far as possible. Power came to him at once. He saw himself a third party between two opponents, and quickly grasped the significance of the situation. His level-headedness and common sense saved him from using the power he wielded unduly, and thereby losing it. He certainly squeezed the Government, but did it with tact and moderation. Still, there is no denying the fact that it was Mr. Watson rather than Sir Edmund Barton or Mr. Deakin who gave the

final decision as to which measures should pass and which should not.

Mr. Watson has read much, omnivorously, to use his own phrase, and is well informed on most subjects. He has never been to England, but admits that one of the few reasons why he would care to have wealth would be to enable him to travel. Although no orator, the new Prime Minister is an effective speaker, being very clear and decisive. He always knows his facts before launching out about them. It is a significant fact that Mr. Watson is so undeniably leader that no whisper of a rival has been heard. He assumes the post of Treasurer himself, and as he has always insisted upon economy, and definitely put his foot down upon the borrowing projects of the Commonwealth, much relief will be felt on this score.

Of medium height, Mr. Watson has a pleasant, rather ruddy face, and a genial manner. He opposed Federation on the ground that the constitution was not sufficiently democratic.

#### HON E. L. BATCHELOR,

##### MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS.

Mr. Batchelor is the only Minister in the present Cabinet who can boast of any real administrative experience, as he was Minister of Education and Agriculture, and Postmaster-General in the Holder Government in South Australia. He held office for about eighteen months, but resigned in order to enter Federal politics. He always strenuously advocated that South Australia should acquire tramways and all, more or less, public works. The legislation which was brought in when the Holder Government was in office, in this respect, has been reversed, but, as Mr. Batchelor does not fail to point out to his Adelaide friends, without the happy results prophesied. He is an Australian, having been born in Adelaide in 1865. He has never visited England, was educated at the State school, and in 1877 passed the examination for Pupil Teacher; but he found the work of pupil teacher too trying, and resigned his position in 1882. He was apprenticed as an engine-fitter in the Locomotive workshops at Adelaide, and was soon appointed relieving Loco. foreman. On completing his apprenticeship he became a

member of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and was president of the Adelaide branch for eight terms. He became treasurer of the Trades and Labour Council of Adelaide, and secretary of the United Labour Party of South Australia. In 1895 he resigned his railway appointment and was elected for West Adelaide to the State Parliament, being returned at the head of the poll. When Mr. McPherson died, he assumed the leadership of the Labour Party in the House. Acting on the unanimous wish of his colleagues, he joined the Holder administration. His chief work there was the inauguration and development of the scheme for training all Pupil Teachers at the University. In 1901 he resigned office, and was elected to the Federal Parliament. In 1904 he was re-elected for the Boothby division, defeating the Hon. V. L. Solomon. His administrative experience was of much use to Mr. Watson in forming the Ministry. He is strongly in favour of the Labour Party taking responsibility, and enjoying the steadying effect of power. He thinks that responsibility will do great good not only to the Labour members, but to the working classes generally throughout Australia. He is regarded as a moderate man, but recognises that the legislation of the Deakin Government will have to be the minimum of the present Ministry, because these measures were largely forced upon the late Ministers by the Labour Party.

Mr. Batchelor is tall, with a very tanned face, and keen eyes. He is a keen debater, but has played a very unassuming part in Federal politics so far. It is interesting to compare Mr. Batchelor's eighteen months of office with the twenty-one years of his predecessor at the Home Office.

#### HON. W. M. HUGHES,

##### MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Of all the new Ministers, Mr. Hughes seems to bring the most light-hearted buoyancy to his work, and does not show that heavy sense of the responsibility in office which is so apparent amongst his colleagues. Beneath his rather breezy manner he hides considerable intellectual ability, and the fact that he is one of Mr. Watson's right-hand men shows that he is fully trusted by his party. A slight deafness does not

prevent his ably carrying out the duties of his office, or interfere with an exceptionally rapid rise at the Bar. In addition to being probably the most eloquent speaker the Labour Party possesses, he is a clever and straight-hitting debater. He violently opposed Federation. Mr. Watson and he were amongst the ten members put up by the New South Wales Labour Party for the Federation Convention, who were, however, hopelessly beaten. Mr. Hughes was born in Wales in 1864, and was for five years a Board school teacher there. He came to Queensland in 1884, working on a sheep station in the western part of that colony. He soon forsook droving, and was employed on coastal boats. He then proceeded to New South Wales, and worked on farms, ultimately gravitating to Sydney, where he followed mechanical trades. He soon began to take an active part in labour movements. In the early nineties he acted as organiser for the Australian Labour Federation in the Central district of New South Wales. He was prominent in insisting upon the solidarity pledge which was forced upon all Labour members in the New South Wales Parliament. He was returned for the Lang division of Sydney in 1894, and represented that constituency continuously until he resigned in order to seek election to the Federal Parliament. He drafted, and was mainly responsible in passing, the Early Closing Act, which, as Sir William Lyne says, taught people when they ought to shop. Mr. Hughes also had much to do with the City Reform Act. He represented West Sydney in the first Federal Parliament, being returned by a majority of over 5000. He was re-elected for the same constituency last year.

Mr. Hughes is organiser and general secretary of the Sydney Wharf Labourers' Union, which has 3000 members. He is president and organiser of the Waterside Workers Federation of 10,000 members, and is president of the Carters' Union, with a membership of 1250 men. Few men are more closely identified with Trades Unionism in the country.

The new Minister of External Affairs studied law, and was called to the Bar of New South Wales some eight months ago. He has had great success, especially in the Arbitration Court. He is a great reader, and his ability is admitted

on all sides. Of economic questions, few men have a wider knowledge. Mr. Hughes is an earnest Free Trader. He is short, and has a nervous manner, but is sharp as a needle despite his slight deafness.

HON. HENRY B. HIGGINS, K.C.,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Higgins, the able lawyer who now stands at the head of his profession, is the only member of the new Cabinet who is not a member of the Labour caucus. He took a prominent part in the debates on Mr. Fisher's amendment, and contended that the inclusion of the State servants in the Arbitration Bill was quite constitutional. He was the only prominent lawyer sufficiently in sympathy with the Labour Party to take office with them. In view of the general jealousy of outsiders exhibited by the Labour caucus, it shows in what high esteem Mr. Higgins is held by Labour members that he should be asked to fill the post of chief legal adviser of the Crown. Mr. Higgins was born in Ireland, in a Wesleyan parsonage, his father being the Rev. John Higgins, and his mother a daughter of Henry Bourne, both of County Mayo. He was sent to school in Dublin, but at an early age he came out to Melbourne, acting under medical advice. He continued his studies at the Melbourne University, where he graduated M.A., LL.B., and took three scholarships, and first-class honours. In 1876 he was called to the Victorian Bar. Ten years later he was admitted to the Inner Temple, London, and in the following year, 1887, he became leader of the Equity Bar in Victoria, a position he has held ever since. He married a daughter of Dr. Geo. Morrison, of Geelong, in 1885. He wished to enter politics in 1892, but was defeated at Geelong. Two years later he was elected, and joined the opposition to the Paterson Government in the Victorian Parliament. He was re-elected in 1897, but defeated in 1900, owing to his outspoken condemnation of the treatment of the Boers during the war. He was chairman of the Law Reform Commission, 1897-99, and in 1897 was elected one of Victoria's representatives to the Federal Convention. He criticised the Commonwealth Bill severely in the making, and finally opposed it altogether. He was elected to the Federal Par-

liament for North Melbourne, and re-elected by an increased majority last year.

Mr. Higgins is a member of the Council of the Melbourne University, and has always taken a great interest in University matters for a large number of years. A slight hesitancy in speech does not prevent him from taking an active part in debate, and his speeches are powerful and to the point. He has carried many with him in his views upon the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth as regards the State servants. Mr. Higgins is a moderate Protectionist, but does not now consider the fiscal question to be of great importance.

#### HON ANDREW FISHER,

##### MINISTER FOR TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Mr. Fisher is a Scotchman, born in Ayrshire in 1862. He came out to Queensland in 1885, and worked as a miner in the Burrum and Gympie fields until 1893. In that year he was elected senior member for Gympie, and was elected vice-president of the Labour Party, which numbered 17 in a house of 72. In 1896 he was defeated, but was, in 1899, re-elected senior member, the Labour Party capturing both seats. In December that year he became a member of the first purely Labour Ministry ever formed. Mr. Fisher's portfolios were Minister of Railways and of Public Works. As, however, the Ministry was defeated immediately Parliament assembled, Mr. Fisher's administrative experience and that of his colleagues was of the briefest. In 1901 he was unanimously selected to contest Wide Bay, and won the seat by a large majority. Mr. Fisher earnestly advocated Federation, and it was but natural he should resign his seat in the Queensland Parliament and seek election to the Federal House. He was re-elected for Wide Bay last year by the large majority of 4000. Probably of equal, if not greater, importance than his work in Parliament was the part he, with others, played in the Labour Conference at Brisbane in 1892. It was on this occasion that the first Labour platform was discussed and drawn up. Two years later he was one of the Queensland delegates to the first Inter-State Labour Conference, which was held at Sydney, where a common Labour platform was arrived at for the whole of

Australia. It is significant that the Commonwealth of Labour was an established fact years before the political federation of the States was consummated. Labour leaders had begun to think of Australia as a whole long before any other section of the community was able to do so. One of the first questions Mr. Fisher will have to decide is whether he will insist upon carrying out Sir William Lyne's decision to tax advertisements in magazines when these exceed 15 per cent. of the contents. Mr. Fisher intends to enforce the law, which is clear on the point, but it is probable that the time and trouble spent in opening and investigating the bales of literature sent by every boat from England will outweigh any benefit which may accrue to the revenue. It is pretty certain that, if this be the case, Mr. Fisher will not persist any further in the matter. The new Minister of Customs believes in criticism; has a robust pleasure in being criticised himself, and thinks that a Minister should welcome it. Certainly he earned a welcome himself in this way from his predecessors. Deeply interested in the advance of labour at home, he of course realises that it will be long before Labour there has anything like the political power it has here. He was, nevertheless, much cheered by his visit to Great Britain two years ago. It fell to Mr. Fisher to be the instrument which brought about the downfall of the Deakin Government, as he was the proposer of the amendment over which the whole difficulty arose. Since the opening of the Federal Parliament he has enjoyed the respect and esteem of all parties. He speaks slowly and with a slight hesitancy in ordinary conversation, but is a fair speaker in the House. Like all the other Labour Ministers, Mr. Fisher lacks administrative experience, but if earnestness and sincerity and a fixed resolve to do his best will carry him through, he is certain to succeed.

#### SENATOR A. DAWSON,

##### MINISTER OF DEFENCE.

Mr. Dawson has the distinction of having been the first Labour Premier in Australia. He only enjoyed the position for a few days, but for all that his action in forming a Ministry, foredoomed to failure, was a courageous one. He

has not enjoyed good health, and in consequence resigned the position of leader of the Opposition in the Queensland State House, and for the same reason he was not elected to be his party's leader in the Federal Senate.

He was born at Rockhampton in 1863, and went to school at Gympic. Being in the midst of mines, it is not remarkable that he became a miner, although he is proud to be able to say that he can turn his hand to almost any work. He saw early that in a country like Australia, subject to sudden depressions in certain trades, in order to ensure constant employment a workman must be able to have several trades at his fingers' ends. He has mined, farmed, written paragraphs, and generally proved himself a useful man in many walks of life. He went, in 1885, to Kimberley, expecting, like the others, in the "rush" to make his fortune. Needless to say, he did not, and returned in a worse state, financially, than he left. He still has a great faith in Kimberley, and believes that some day it will be a rich field. After his return he identified himself closely with Trade Unionism until 1893, when he was returned as Labour representative for Charters Towers to the Queensland Parliament. He was leader of the Labour Party in the House, a position he most ably filled. Mr. Dawson was elected at the head of the poll as Senator for Charters Towers at the first Federal election. He has a quiet wit which he uses sparingly in debate. He excels chiefly in debates, that battle-ground where a keen wit and a ready tongue are all important. Mr. Dawson, unlike many of his colleagues, was an enthusiastic billite, supporting the Commonwealth Bill with heart and soul. In fact, he was largely responsible in inducing a reluctant Queensland to join the Federation. Many of the photographs of the Minister of Defence show him with a clean-shaven chin, but Mr. Dawson has recently grown a beard, which is tinged with white. The Prime Minister and he, by the way, are the only Ministers adorned in this way, again in marked contrast to their predecessors.

HON. HUGH MAHON,  
POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Journalists often attain to high positions in the service of the State, but to find one a Cabinet

Minister is indeed rare. Lord Milner, a journalist, fills the highest place in the Transvaal, and his experience on the Press does not prevent him saying that he cares not twopence about the opposition in England and elsewhere to the introduction of Chinese to the Rand. The Poet Laureate is a journalist, and numerous members of Parliament at home and all over the world have worked their way through the newspaper office. Many leading journalists have infinitely more influence upon public opinion, at any rate, than a Cabinet Minister, and as a rule they are not eager for Parliamentary prominence. It is perhaps a little strange that a pressman should be a Cabinet Minister in a Labour Government, but there is no doubt that Mr. Mahon will make a most able administrator. Tall, broad-shouldered, spectacled, he gives one all the impression of a capable and shrewd man, knowing what he wants, and likely to get it. His office is tucked away in an out-of-the-way poky little building, but fortunately it is not the office which makes the Minister. Mr. Mahon is a descendant of the Ulster clan MacMahon, which proved so potent an ally to Hugh O'Neill in his combats with the forces of Elizabeth. The death of that chieftain led to the dispersion of his allies, and one branch of the MacMahons retreated southward to King's County. Here, in 1858, Mr. Mahon was born, spending his early years on a farm. As a boy he went with his parents to Canada, where, after some additional farming experience, he joined a provincial newspaper. Returning to Ireland soon afterwards, he took up press work there, and at a night school supplemented the rather meagre education imparted by teachers in remote parts of Ireland in those days. To other studies he added that of shorthand, and became a fairly expert stenographer. This enabled him to become a reporter, and in this capacity he recorded and took part in most of the great conferences of the Irish Land League. From being merely a spectator he was soon drawn into active politics. It was indeed difficult to avoid taking sides in those stirring times. Like so many of his leaders, he had the privilege of being locked up in Kilmainham gaol without a trial, or even the formality of a charge being laid against him. Mr. Mahon saw a good deal of Mr. Parnell, who was incarcerated at the

same time. This was during the winter of 1881-82. On his release, acting on medical advice, he came to Australia, and became associated with the branch of the Irish Land League in New South Wales. He soon joined the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, and became the leader of its Parliamentary section. He was married in 1888. After leaving Sydney he had a brief connection with Victorian journals, and finally went over to West Australia. He founded a weekly paper, *The Menzies Miner*, at Menzies in 1895, and the *Miners' Daily News* in the following year. He disposed of both these papers to a company in 1898, but remained on the Western goldfields until 1901, when he was elected to the Federal Parliament. Previous to that he contested the North Coolgardie seat for the W.A. Parliament, but lost by 60 votes. He now represents Coolgardie in the Federal House, having been returned unopposed at the last election. It is interesting to note that his present constituency is the largest in the Commonwealth, being, in fact, equal in area to the whole of Queensland. The work of canvassing such a colossal field must be enormous. Mr. Mahon is a concise speaker. He knows just what to say and when to say it. He is financially independent of politics, and is a strong Free Trader.

## SENATOR G. MCGREGOR,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The last member of the Cabinet is one of the most remarkable men now in Parliament. He is almost blind, and yet his great ability and will power have triumphed over his physical infirmity, and made him to-day one of the most respected of Federal Senators. He is a Scotchman, having been born in Argyleshire in 1848. He became a gardener, and, later, wandered as a labourer all over England, finally obtaining a situation in the shipbuilding yards at Glasgow. In 1867 he sailed for South Australia, and soon made himself felt in Labour circles there. Previously he had agitated for a reduction of labour hours in the Scotch shipyards. He was elected president of the United Labour Party in South Australia. In 1894 he contested the Southern district, and was returned to the Legislative Council. He held the seat until 1901, when he was elected a Senator of the Commonwealth. He was one of the Royal Commissioners who enquired into the circumstances surrounding the return of the "Drayton Grange" with Australian troops from South Africa. Although almost blind, he is preternaturally quick at recognising voices, and it is wonderful to watch him replying to interjections made during his speeches.

## II.—DR. JAMESON, PRIME MINISTER OF THE CAPE.

By W. T. STEAD.

Dr. Jameson was sworn in as Prime Minister of Cape Colony on Friday, March 4th; on the following Monday, March 7th, I called upon him in the new office. After a very hearty greeting I explained the objects for which I had come to South Africa. "In the first place I have come for my health. But I have another end in view. Four or five years ago you all told us in England that if we would but spend ten million pounds sterling you were quite sure you could inaugurate the millennium in South Africa. England agreed, but instead of ten millions it turned out you required twenty-two times that amount to bring about the promised end. You got the money, and now I have come out as a humble British citizen in order to see the millennium which you have secured with our money. It seems to me that the millennium ought at least to be sprouting."

"Right you are," said Dr. Jameson; "behold in us the first sprout. The establishment of a Progressive Ministry in Cape Colony is the beginning of the promised millennium."

"Good," I replied; "I will note the first sprout, and with your leave I will make you the subject of a Character Sketch in the 'Review of Reviews' in which I shall, as always in such sketches, endeavour to represent you as you seem to yourself at your best, and not as you appear to your enemies at your worst."

"It is very nice for me," replied Dr. Jameson. "That we won the election in face of difficulties much greater than what you, at a distance, can understand, justifies me in regarding it as a proof that we are about to fulfil the expectations with which the war was entered upon."

"All right," said I, "then we will put down as the first item: Received on account, Election of a Progressive Ministry at the Cape. But as we paid out 228 million pounds sterling, even the election of a Jamesonian majority of one in the Upper House, and five in the House of Assembly, still leaves a heavy balance on the wrong side."

There may be other sprouts which I shall come upon later, but at the present moment, so

far as can be ascertained, the return of Dr. Jameson is the first outward and visible sign of the coming of the promised millennial period which the war was waged in order to bring about.

### ONE EXTRAORDINARY EFFECT OF HIS ELECTION.

From one point of view it may be admitted that Dr. Jameson's entry into office has had the extraordinary result of delighting equally his own people and his stoutest opponents. Afrikaners of the severe and uncompromising type of Mrs. Cronwright Schreiner are unanimous in declaring that they rejoice with exceeding great joy at the establishment of Dr. Jameson in power. It is true that the reasons which lead them to indulge in these expressions of pious gratitude are not altogether the same as those which animated the Progressives themselves. The fact is, that owing to the disfranchisement of so many Cape electors on account of the assistance which they gave to the Boers during the war, it was impossible for the Bond to have secured an effective majority. At the most they might have had a majority of two or three votes, and this would have rendered it impossible for them to govern the country on what may be regarded as true colonial principles as they are worked in Canada and Australia. Hence it was with profound relief that the irreconcilable party received the news of Dr. Jameson's return. Better no majority at all than a majority so weak as to expose the Government to constant danger of defeat by the defection of an individual. So, strange though it may appear to those who are unaware of the intensity of party feeling in South Africa, those who regard Dr. Jameson's election as a filling up of the cup of iniquity, and those who regard it as the first sprout of the millennium, vie with each other in professing themselves to be profoundly delighted with the result which has landed Dr. Jameson in the Prime Ministership in Cape Colony.

Dr. Jameson did not seem very well. The strain of the five months' electioneering had told upon him pretty severely, and, instead of facing the new Parliament with a majority of half-a-

dozen, it would have suited him much better to have taken six months' holiday. But it is all in the day's work, and although Dr. Jameson hardly looked as happy in the Prime Minister's room at Cape Town as he seemed in Holloway Gaol in 1896, the two ex-gaol birds mutually condoled with each other, and were as jolly as Mark Tapley could have desired under the circumstances.

#### GROOTE SCHUUR.

I am writing this sketch as Dr. Jameson's guest at Groote Schuur, the quaintly beautiful country house which Cecil Rhodes built as an earthly paradise at the foot of Table Mountain and bequeathed to be the residence of the first Prime Minister of federated South Africa. Everywhere, in every room in the house and in every corner of the park there is the trace of the master's hand. But the shadow of the dead darkens even the brilliant sunlight which floods the stoep and lights up with glory the flowerbeds that rise in tangled luxuriance, terrace above terrace, to the avenues of great grey pines through which, as through the aisles of some vast cathedral, the eye rests at last upon the cloud-wreathed summit of Table Mountain. And as I wandered musing among the books, many of which I helped their late owner to select, I came upon one which he must have selected himself, which seemed to have a curious old world relation to the adventures of my host and the subject of this sketch.

#### JOHN SMITH AND DR. JAMESON.

It is entitled "The Adventures and Discourses of Capt. John Smith, sometime President of Virginia and Admiral of New England, newly ordered by John Ashton." It contains many quaint illustrations, and was published by Cassell and Co. in 1883. John Smith was the redoubtable hero of the famous legend of Pocahontas, the Indian maiden who saved the life of this most doughty of Elizabethans. John Smith was a Lincolnshire man. Dr. Jameson was born north of the Tweed. One came into the world in 1579, the other in 1853, but the story of the two men is full of the oddest and most unexpected parallels. Both achieved fame in the service of chartered companies created for the purpose of colonising and the making of divi-

dends, and in both cases they achieved a greater success in founding colonies than in earning money for their shareholders. In the history of both the name of Willoughby is conspicuous, and John Smith was as wrath with the "traitorous Dutchmen" who thwarted his plans in Virginia as ever was Dr. Jameson with Oom Paul after the surrender of Krugersdorp. Both men were born adventurers, but neither of them found his true vocation until he was nearly thirty. Neither was in chief command of his particular expedition, but both were marvellously fortunate, escaping almost miraculously from deadly peril by flood and field. Both were made captives, and lay for a time under menace of death. Captain Smith was sold as a slave to the Turks, wherein he fared worse than Dr. Jameson when captured by General Cronje, and although he never seems to have been imprisoned by his own sovereign, he was put under arrest while on ship by his fellow-passengers—a period of duress which may be compared to Dr. Jameson's stay in Holloway



Dr. Jameson on the stoep at Groote Schuur.

Gaol. The two men were not dissimilar in character—of adventurous disposition, genial in speech, ready of wit, and much beloved by the ladies.

#### WHY DR. JAMESON DOES NOT MARRY.

"I have ever found rescue and protection in my greatest dangers from women," said the grateful Captain, and Dr. Jameson has always been such a favourite that he has never dared to make a legion of mourners by making one of his adorers his wife. Powhattan of Virginia bears a not remote resemblance to Lobengula, but, far more than in anything else, the two men resemble each other in their cheery disregard of the ordinary conventions which plain-going folks are still superstitious enough to consider as binding upon men. The doughty John Smith marvels that anyone with a grain of sense can wonder that there never can be peace beyond the Line. "It is all very well at home here to be commonly civil, but once across the Line I hold there should be no peace. Neptune's baptism washes away all custom and civilities due to the Dons, and the motto of every good Englishman should be, all over the Spanish Main, 'Guerra al cuchillo.'"

It is not with the Spaniards that Dr. Jameson has had to do, but the principle that the code of ethics varies with the meridian found not less forcible expression in his case when dealing with the Dutch.

#### HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

It is odd to read the following passage in the discourses of Captain John Smith. He is speaking of the Charter which the London Company had with infinite difficulty succeeded in extracting from King James:—

The rent we were to pay our Sovereign Lord King James was one-fifth of all the gold and silver we might get from the mines, which we, in our ignorance, did fancy existed in great plenty, and one-fifteenth of all the copper. I never heard that His Majesty's treasury did ever benefit from our gold and silver mines, but there hath been no voyage of discovery to America but what these said mines have figured hugely in the brains of those who did propose them. We all thought wonderful things of what we knew not of, yet were we well aware of the great riches seen by Pizarro, Cortes and Hernandez de Soto. . . . The management of the plantations was left in the hands of a Council in

England who nominated a Council and Governor for the Colony. Perhaps it was the best way at starting, but it did not work well. . . . 'Tis true the King reserved unto himself the supreme control of all, but I never heard that he troubled his head with our affairs. Had we found gold and silver things might have been different, but as what we returned did not pay our expenses, much less yield a profit on the adventure, no great heed was taken of us by our royal patron.

History, it would seem, has a knack of repeating itself.

#### THE ENGLISHMAN AT HEART A FILIBUSTER.

An officer who served under Dr. Jameson, writing of his chief, declared that "if we only consider well our history, from the time of Elizabeth at all events, we must admit, if we are honest, that the Englishman at heart is a filibuster, though every respectable citizen of our Empire professes to have a holy and righteous horror at the very name." A similar conviction was widespread among the contemporaries of Queen Elizabeth. For when John Smith in his teens made a voyage to Rome, this evil reputation of "God's Englishmen" nearly cost him his life. For the rabble of pilgrims who were going to Rome "could not say enough to insult me. I was English dog, English thief, English pirate—all Englishmen were pirates; and they wildly railed against my dread sovereign, Queen Elizabeth, and what do you think it came to last of all? They never should have fine weather as long as I was aboard." So it came to pass they flung him into the sea like another Jonah. Fortunately, he was near to land, so he was able to swim ashore. It is to be feared that there are not a few Dutchmen in Africa, and a considerable number of Englishmen at home, who would not be very sorry if Dr. Jameson were to be treated in similar fashion—even if the ship were farther from shore and sharks were numerous.

But without dwelling any more upon the hero of the Virginian legend, who seems to have been somewhat of a Munchausen in his day, let us concentrate upon "Doctor Jim," who, unlike his prototype, has written no books and has left to chance scribes the chronicling of his feats.

#### DR. JAMESON'S FAMILY.

Leander Starr Jameson, like his chief, was a younger son, but his father was a lawyer, or, as

the Scotch say, a writer to the signet, whereas Cecil Rhodes was born in a country parsonage. Of the other members of his family there is little on record. One elder brother who came to Africa from Australia is casually mentioned by a writer who remarked after seeing him that it was evident that the Doctor had monopolised the brains of the family. The year of his birth was 1853, a somewhat notable date. The great European upheaval of 1848 had come and gone. The long peace that dated from the Battle of Waterloo was ending. The first symptoms of Russophobia were revealing themselves among our people. When young Leander was still in his cradle the nation fell a prey to one of the fits of delirium which in late years were diagnosed as the Jingo fever.

#### HIS BRILLIANT CAREER IN MEDICINE.

At first, however, he showed little trace of any susceptibility to the prevalent malady, to which, however, he was hereditarily liable, for his grandfather on the mother's side was a soldier, Major-General John Pringle. His father was a keen politician. Leander Starr early distinguished himself at school. He was equally proficient in class and on the playground. When the family migrated to London he was sent to University College Hospital to study medicine. At college as at school he immediately made his mark. He won a surgical scholarship, carried off silver medals for medicine, surgery, anatomy and pathology. When, in 1875, he graduated at London University, he won the gold medal for medical jurisprudence. He was then twenty-two. Everything seemed to promise that he would rise to the top of his profession. He did not go in for private practice, but remained at the hospital, working like a demon, until the natural result followed. His health gave way, and it needed a trip across the Atlantic to restore him to working trim. Whether it was that first sea voyage that set him adrift from his old moorings I do not know, but very soon after he accepted the offer made him, by Dr. Prince, of a partnership in a medical practice at Kimberley. This was in 1878. Dr. Jameson little knew what awaited him in the Diamond City. He went there to heal the ailments of the citizens, and he left it to become practically ruler of a territory

as large as France, Germany, Italy and Austria put together. It was another case of Saul, the son of Kish, starting out to seek his father's asses and finding the crown of Israel.

#### AS A MEDICAL MAN.

As a medical man Dr. Jameson was an immense success. To great charm of manner and an unflinching flow of good spirits he added consummate medical surgical skill. He worked at his profession like the Scotchman that he was, and before many years were over rumour credited him with being in receipt of the handsome professional income of £6000 a year. He was *facile princeps* among the medical men of Africa, and it is on record that his skill and reputation were such that the Volksraad of the Orange Free State passed a special resolution asking him to attend their President, Sir Henry Brand. From this it will be seen that the Doctor was as popular and as respected for his skill among the Boers as among the Britons of South Africa.

#### HIS MEETING WITH RHODES.

When Dr. Jameson came to Kimberley a young man of 26, he met another young man of the same age who was destined to give an entirely new departure to his career. Dr. Jameson practised medicine, Cecil Rhodes dug for diamonds. The two men were drawn together by natural sympathy. There were not many educated men at Kimberley in those days. The dreaming mystic, who had graduated at Oxford, found in the shrewd practical Scotchman, who had graduated at London University, a man after his own heart. The one supplemented the other. Rhodes, full of his vast, but vague schemes for creating a greater society of devoted Imperialists who would work to save, strengthen, and, if need be, to extend the Empire, found in the brilliant young Scotch doctor the complement of his own genius. Their friendship, that began almost at once, deepened into a strong and lifelike affection after the death of Mr. Rhodes's friend Pickering. Rhodes and Jameson became like Saul and Jonathan, or Damon and Pythias. They lived together, dined together, talked together. Thus was formed, according to one of the few men who have written upon the relationship between them, "a mutual co-operation of two



Dr. Jameson and his Motor Car.

strong wills, so alike in every part as to be identical; but while Rhodes, with greater powers of conception and magnetism, rose to be the controller, Jameson, with a mind more highly trained and educated in grappling with facts and conditions, quite as naturally developed into the actual administrator and practical organiser. In a few words, conception in one half, administration in the other, that acting in complete unison with each other, formed as perfect a human combination as it would be possible to find."

Dr. Jameson believed not only in Mr. Rhodes, but in the possibility of realising Mr. Rhodes's grandiose conceptions. And Mr. Rhodes, who loved Jameson for his own sake, loved him perhaps even more because he shared the aspirations which were to him dearer than life itself.

#### COMMISSIONER TO LOBENGULA.

The reality of Dr. Jameson's faith in the Rhodesian dream was subjected, in 1888, to a very crucial test. The phenomenal development of the Rand turned Mr. Rhodes's thoughts northward to the legendary land of Ophir. To secure

the right to mine for gold in Mashonaland it was necessary to despatch a trustworthy envoy to Lobengula, the last great savage chief left in Africa. It was no holiday mission. Ten years before Sir Bartle Frere had despatched a mission to Lobengula, but neither of the two emissaries returned alive. They were treacherously murdered by order of the king. Mr. Rhodes asked Dr. Jameson to go to Buluwayo and establish personal relations with Lobengula. Without hesitation Dr. Jameson accepted the commission, and, accompanied by Mr. Doyle and Major Maxwell, he started northward for Matabeleland. He threw himself heart and soul into the task of carrying out Mr. Rhodes's scheme. Lobengula received the mission with courtesy, and finding that Dr. Jameson was a great medicine man, he consulted him as to the best remedies for his sore eyes and for his gout, from which the savage chief suffered just as if he had been an English noble. Dr. Jameson's prescription gave his patient great relief, and the gratitude of Lobengula was sincere and lasting. After staying three months in the king's kraal, Dr. Jameson returned to Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes then sent up Messrs. Rudd, Thompson and Macguire with instructions to obtain a concession of mineral rights throughout his dominions. This party at first were warmly welcomed, but while negotiations were pending a warning letter from the Aborigines-Protection Society, reinforced by the representations of rival concessionaries, led Lobengula to kill the Induna who had most strongly advocated the granting of the concession, to burn his home and massacre his cattle. He was preparing to follow this up by the massacre of all the white men in the country, when, in the nick of time, Dr. Jameson reappeared on the scene, removed the suspicions of Lobengula, and secured the concession.

#### THE SMOOTH-SPOKEN DOCTOR.

Poor Lobengula had bitter reason to regret his acceptance of the assurance of the smooth-spoken doctor. He had been warned that if he granted the concession he would be giving away his country, that when once the white man got the right to dig for gold he would lose his kingdom and his Indunas, and his women would become the white man's slaves. "Nothing of the kind," said Dr. Jameson. "We only want the

gold. We do not want the land. So far from taking away your kingdom, we shall make it more secure, giving you 1000 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. You can trust us, for we are your friends." To some such effect he must have spoken. And the king hearkened unto him to his own undoing. Five years had not passed away before the king's kraal was burned, his impis were mowed down by machine guns, and he himself perished, a hunted fugitive flying from an army directed by Dr. Jameson.

#### IN MASHONALAND AND ON THE LIMPOPO.

The story of how the concession was made the basis for the grant of the Charter to the South African Company, of how Dr. Jameson, as Mr. Rhodes's representative, accompanied the expeditionary column of four hundred men, the famous paint brush with which Mr. Rhodes painted Mashonaland red without shedding a drop of blood, of how Dr. Jameson was appointed Administrator of the new territory, and of how, a year or two later, he organised and led to a speedy victory three columns of armed men, who broke the power of Lobengula and annexed Matabeleland at the cost of Mr. Rhodes's own private purse—all this has often been told, and need not be repeated here. But the part played by Dr. Jameson in opening up the Beira route is less familiar to the British public. Neither is it generally known how, in the latter part of 1890, he, with two companions, boldly penetrated into the territory of the Chief Gungunhama across a vast expanse of fever-stricken marsh, and secured from him concessions, which, however, were annulled by the Portuguese. They marched day after day knee-deep in water, crossed rivers in flood upon bundles of bark, suffering very extremely from heat and privation until they reached the Limpopo. That bootless journey nearly finished Dr. Jameson. He was utterly done up, and for a long time after his return to Cape Town suffered from repeated attacks of malarial fever.

#### ADMINISTRATOR OF MASHONALAND.

He had not recovered from this malady when he was appointed Administrator of Mashonaland. It was only just in time. Shortly after his arrival the Boers organised a formidable trek into the

newly-occupied territory. With a small band of the Bechuanaland Mounted Police, Dr. Jameson headed off the threatening incursion. The Boers returned home, and Dr. Jameson was left to devote his energies to the settlement of the country. He displayed great tact, endless resources, and almost made both ends meet. He was unconventional, rough and ready, with a horror of routine. An officer, according to one who served him, was in his eyes "a machine evolved out of an amalgamation of red tape and sealing wax."

#### READ LUKE XIV. 31.

When the Matabele impis were despatched to flesh their spears on the Mashonas, Dr. Jameson decided that the time had come to break the power of Lobengula. "Shall I go in?" he wired to Rhodes. "Read Luke xiv. 31" came across the wires as Rhodes's reply. Dr. Jameson is not much given to Bible reading, but a Testament was soon forthcoming, and he read therein, "Or what king going to make war against another king sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand." He then telegraphed back, "All right. Have read Luke xiv. 31." And on these messages the fate of Lobengula was decided. He had fifteen thousand of the best fighting men in South Africa, Jameson had but one thousand; but the latter had machine guns and Khama natives. The war was over almost as soon as it had begun. Dr. Jameson planned everything, foresaw everything, predicted the day at which the three columns would converge upon the king's kraal, and in the end he smashed Lobengula at a cost of from £50,000 to £100,000.

#### SUCCESS.

It is not surprising that such a success, contrasting as it did with the enormous expenditure of the Zulu war conducted by the Imperial Government against the inferior power of Cetewayo, turned all heads. It seemed as if the miraculous days of Cortes and Pizarro had returned. The fighting with the Portuguese and the hare-brained excursion to Beira recalled, as has been well said, the adventures of the Three Musketeers. Mr. Rhodes was made a Privy Councillor, Dr. Jameson received his C.B., and

was made almost absolute ruler of the enormous expanse of territory now known as Rhodesia. The star of the Conquistador was in the ascendant, and no task seemed impossible of accomplishment.

#### THE JAMESON PLAN—AND THE RAID.

It was at this moment of supreme elation that Mr. Rhodes and Dr. Jameson conceived the amazing design of overturning the Government of Paul Kruger. They were encouraged in their belief that success was within their grasp by the readiness with which the Cape Ministry agreed to share the cost of a war against the Transvaal on the Drift question. They were stimulated to attempt the operation by Mr. Chamberlain, who, however, with characteristic imprudence, wrecked the only chance he had of success by insisting that Dr. Jameson should go in under the British flag, and that the next ruler of the Transvaal should be appointed by the Colonial Office. After having spoiled the insurrectionary movement in Johannesburg by this autocratic insistence upon the conversion into a scheme for jumping the Republic for the British Empire, the Colonial Secretary precipitated the disaster by the "Hurry up" telegrams from Downing Street. Dr. Jameson promptly obeyed orders. He hurried up with a vengeance; but he only succeeded in "upsetting the applecart," and this attempt to utilise the jumping-off place granted him by Mr. Chamberlain only landed him first in Pretoria Gaol and afterwards in Holloway.

Dr. Jameson was made the scapegoat, and to do him justice he bore his fate without complaining. His health broke down in gaol, so that his sentence had to be commuted to save his life.

#### "THE BOERS WILL NOT FIGHT."

After his liberation from gaol, Dr. Jameson spent much of his time in travelling backwards and forwards between England and Africa. Almost alone among the Rhodesians, Dr. Jameson advocated with vehemence making war upon the Transvaal, for which he assured us all Lord

Milner believed the psychological moment had arrived. The formula was that the Boers would never fight. Thirty thousand men on the water would bring Kruger to instant submission. Even if it were necessary to fire a shot, a hundred or two killed would open the road to Pretoria. "But," I queried, "suppose after all that the Boers should decide to make a serious fight for it?" "They will do nothing of the kind," he replied; "but if they did, then," he went on, "England would have to put forth the whole force of the Empire, as she did in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny." From which it would seem that Dr. Jameson was not so ill-informed as to the fighting strength of the Republics as some people have supposed. Lord Milner had his way. The war came, and Dr. Jameson's prognostic was only too literally fulfilled. He did not shirk his share in the perils of the contest he had done as much as any man to provoke. He took part in the siege of Ladysmith. He was struck down with typhoid fever, and nothing but the tender and unrelenting attention of Jackson, the faithful body servant of Sir John Willoughby, pulled him through.

#### PRIME MINISTER.

It was after his recovery that he began the third and culminating stage of his career. He entered the Cape Parliament and began his novitiate as a private member. In less than four years after taking his seat he became Prime Minister of the Colony—a feat unexampled in the history of Parliaments since the days of Pitt. As this is the latest stage of his remarkable career, I thought it well to have a talk with Dr. Jameson on the subject, and next month I will publish the substance of prolonged interviews in which at times other members of the Cabinet took part. But for convenience I will ignore their interlocutory remarks, beyond saying that they were in the heartiest agreement with their chief, of whose industry, capacity, and ready resourcefulness they spoke in the highest terms.

## THE PROGRESS OF APPLIED SCIENCE.

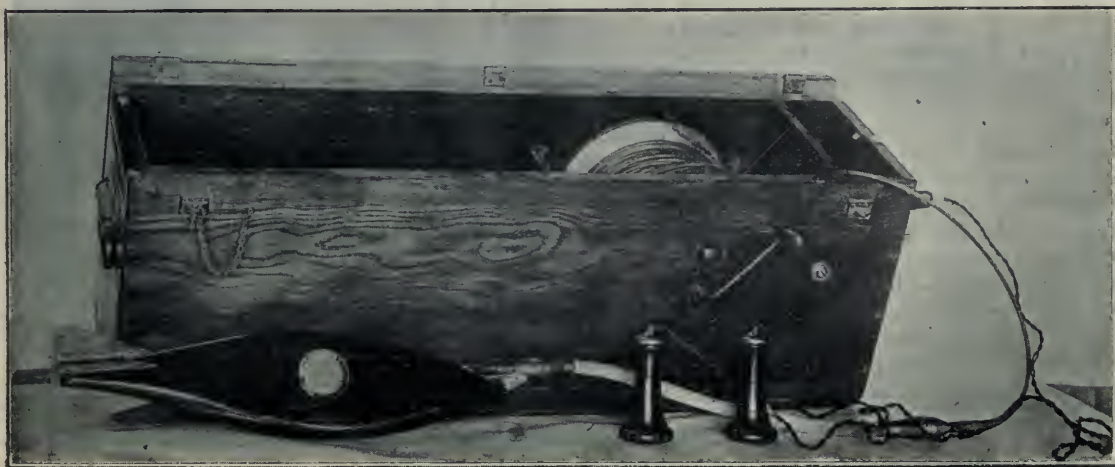
### NEW SEA SAFETY SIGNAL.

Tested rigorously under what naval officers call service conditions, the submarine signal system invented by Professor Gray and Arthur J. Mundy to-day takes rank amongst the most important discoveries of the century. The final experiments made on the run of the steamship "James S. Whitney" from New York were entirely successful in every particular. The system, it is said, virtually will annihilate the danger of collisions at sea in any kind of weather. By its use, say those who watched the tests, the master of a vessel standing at the wheel can have instant knowledge of the approach of another ship, even when from six to ten miles separate the two, and will know when he is nearing perilous shoals or reefs long before any whistling or bell-buoy could send him warning through a heavy fog. The tumult of rough weather the "Whitney" encountered had no effect on the transmission of the signals, which were heard over these long distances in the storm as well as if the water were calm. Atmospheric conditions have no effect on the submarine signal, for the ocean itself is the transmitting medium, and the vibrations that speed from a derelict, a dangerous coast, or another ship to the vessel equipped with the device, travel many feet below the surface. No matter how turbulent the waves, the current of communication remains unbroken. Indeed, the more violent the weather the clearer the alarm, for the greater the strength of the sound waves travelling to the delicate receiver. Not only does the Gray signal system inform sailing masters of the proximity of danger, but it



Two tanks like this are placed in the inside of a ship, near the bow, about two feet from the keel, on either side. In these tanks float the telephone receivers, which are connected by wire with the pilot house.

enables them to get their bearings in the worst of weather conditions. It would have been possible to do so in a tempest, because of the reliability of the apparatus. Mr. Gray was able to tell within one-eighth of a point of the compass the direction from which the submarine signals came. Any simple code, he added, would make it easy to determine the name or number of a lighthouse, lightship, or other marine mark. The



Complete Set of Receivers of the Gray Safety Signal for Small Vessels (to be dragged behind).

through working of the system proved, codification became a detail. Directly in line with that idea, the inventors point out, is the practicability of extensive communication between vessels, or between a vessel and a shore station. Once the code is prepared, the submarine signal will become, doubtless, a swifter, and certainly a surer, medium of conversation with ships than the wireless telegraph, as it is immune from meteorological disturbances, and, presumably, is less liable to intentional interruption in time of war.

Valuable as the discovery is to the marine interests of all nations in time of peace, it will be of equal use in international conflicts to the country controlling it. The Gray apparatus will warn the commander of a war vessel of the approach of any enemy, from battleship to submarine torpedo boat. Equipped with the device, any war ship will be as safe from sudden attack as if in a land-locked harbour.

#### ELECTRIC EXPRESS TRAINS.

The unqualified success which attended the first run of an electrically-driven passenger train from Liverpool to Southport will probably have far-reaching results. Inasmuch as it demonstrated the practicability of running both steam and electric trains on the same metals, it will lead the way to the electrification not only of the whole of the Lancashire and Yorkshire but probably also of many other British Railways. At the sound of a horn to which the common or street motor-car has accustomed us, the train started without a jar. In a moment or two the train had attained a speed of thirty miles, and presently was travelling at sixty miles an hour. The distance from Liverpool to Southport is eighteen and a half miles, and this was accomplished in twenty-four minutes, in spite of the fact that a rather long signal stop had to be made on the way. There was no objectionable vibration, no rocking, no clatter, but only a low humming made by the train. The electric train consisted of four coaches, of a total weight of 140 tons, and a length over all of 248 feet 6 inches. The bogie cars are 10 feet wide, the widest carriages in England, and they have straight sides. They form a continuous train, with a central gangway, and sliding doors are at each end of each car. Immediately inside the seats are placed longitudinally, to facilitate ingress from the vestibules, but otherwise the cars are fitted with cross-seats, having reversible backs. The first-class seat two passengers on each side of the passage, a total of sixty-six per car; and the third-class have three seats on one side and two on the other, or sixty-nine passengers. A normal train can, therefore, carry 270 persons. The first-class coaches are "trailers," and the two thirds are equipped with two motor

bogies, one at each end of the train. There are in all eight motors of 150 h.p., so that each train is given 1200 h.p. This is undoubtedly the beginning of a new era in the history of locomotive travel.

#### MILKING COWS BY ELECTRICITY.

The protection of milk from any danger of disease or impurity is a question which touches everyone, rich or poor alike. It is therefore all the more wonderful that so few precautions are really taken. It has been reserved to a Frenchman, M. V. Hugot, who has his farm on the Seine, to utilise electricity in the milking of cows. Here everything is done to ensure cleanliness. There was an admirable account of this farm in a recent number of the *World's Work*. We are told that—

In the cow-houses, with between one and two hundred inmates, consisting of Jersey, Brittany and Normanby breeds, straw, for instance, the immemorial accompaniment of dairy farms, is conspicuous by its absence. The cows sleep on dry sand, this being considered both from hygienic and economical points of view preferable to vegetable litter. Each stall, with stone feeding and drinking troughs in front, has a sloping floor with drains, so that it is always kept clean. . . . But all this, interesting as it is, cannot compare with the sight of cows being actually milked by electricity. The apparatus is known as the Lawrence-Kennedy cow-milker, and is said to be the only one in existence worked by electricity. It is designed to imitate the sucking of a calf, and is operated by an ordinary vacuum pump,



Cleaning the Milk Bottles by Electricity  
(M. Hugot's Farm).

driven by any motive-power. This power is distributed to the stalls by a range of pipes running through the stable above the cows and descending between each alternate cow into a pulsator on the top of the cone-shaped tail, from which branches out a tube on each side carrying four cups for attachment to the teats of the animal. When the vacuum cock is turned on, the pulsator commences to work, causing the rubber caps to collapse and expand. The number of pulsations to the minute, as well as the strength of each pulsation, can be regulated to a nicety by means of adjusting screws, which allow of the apparatus being adapted to the characteristics of each cow. The milk on its way from the teats to the pail can be seen passing through a glass tap, protected by a wire cage. As soon as the flow of milk ceases, the vacuum tap is turned off, but the cups remain on the teats until they are taken off to be put on another cow, so that during the whole operation the milk is not for a moment exposed to the air. Not only is the milk absolutely protected from the impurities of the air and contact with the hands of the employes, but trials have always shown the yield to be greater than when cows are milked by the hand, and the milk is said to keep fresh for a much longer time.

Before milking, the rubber cups are thoroughly washed, brushed, and rinsed in water containing an antiseptic, with which the animal's teats are also washed. The yield of milk is sent to customers in

scrupulously clean litre bottles, these being given a triple washing by mechanical means. Near the milk-house is a scientific laboratory where investigations and analytic studies are made of the character of milk under all conditions and of the various methods by which absolute purity can be secured.

The cows are reported to like the electric milker better than the milkmaid.

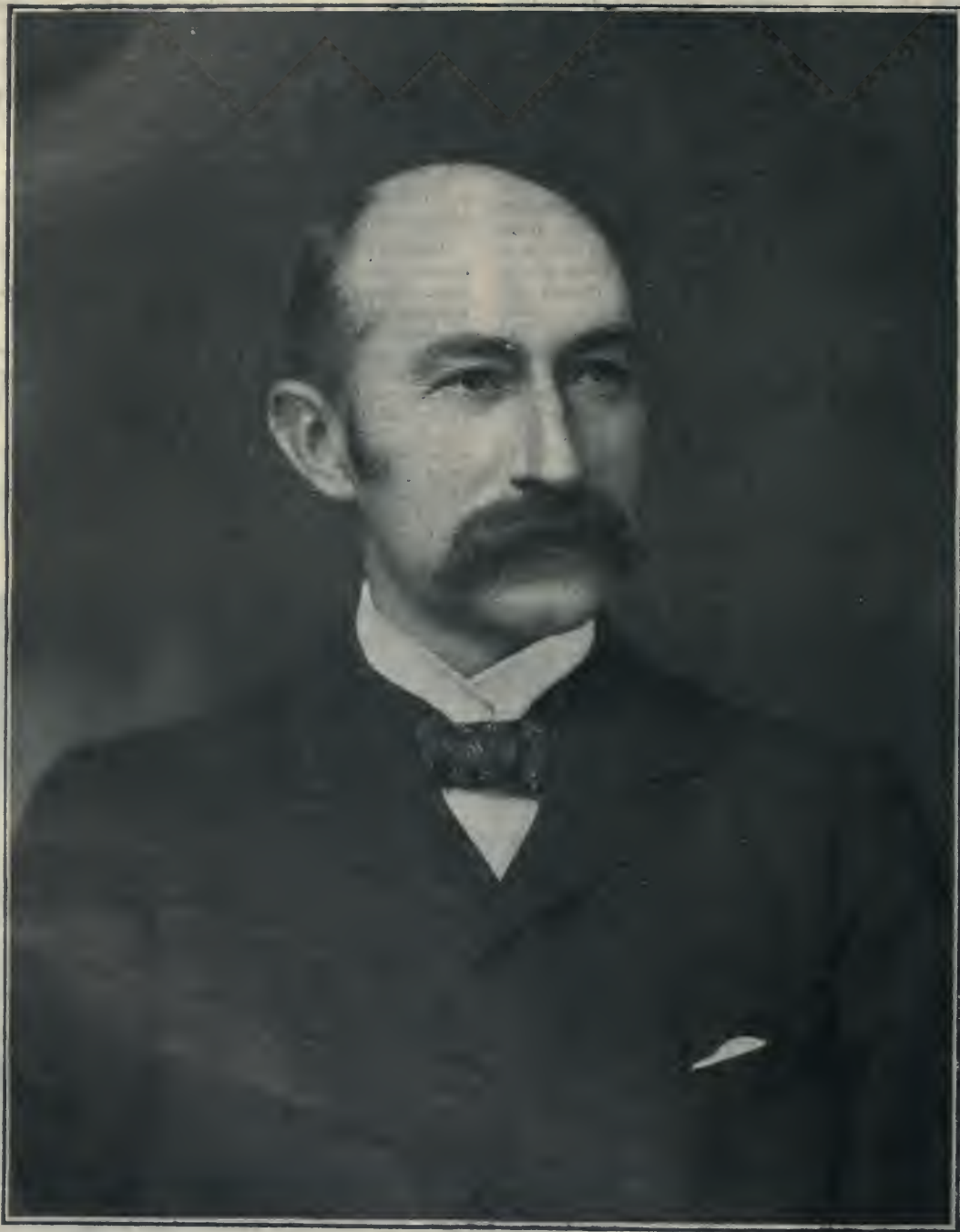
#### THE COMING OF THE FARM-MOTOR.

In *World's Work*, a writer deals with the application of the motor to agriculture. He says:

That the farm motor has got a footing, and that much more will be heard of it before long, is certain. There can be little doubt but that if the prices asked could only be reduced somewhat, a number of farmers, disgusted with the short time made by horse-teams, appreciative of the advantage of being able, through the possession of a fast and powerful tractor, to choose favourable weather for tackling their arable, and conscious of the need of economising to the utmost, would be disposed to give the experiment of motor-ploughing, etc., a fair trial. That improvements in the direction of simplifying the mechanism of farm-motors will be made is also to be expected, but it remains to be seen whether the proposed substitution of steam for petrol is wholly advantageous.



Milking Cows by Electricity at M. Hugot's Farm.



HON. HY. B. HIGGINS, K.C.

## THE NEW MINISTRY.

BY HON. HENRY BOURNES HIGGINS, K.C., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

The first Ministerial crisis in the Australian Parliament has ended with a Labour Ministry in office. This novel political development will be watched with keen interest everywhere. From the gentleman in London who supplies all the Australian press with cablegrams we receive the gratifying, if not surprising intelligence, that there has been no fall in the price of Australian stocks. No broken heads; no flaming houses; no looting of shops. The people labour from morning to dusk, the children go to school, the work of the departments proceeds regularly, the sun rises and sets, flowers bloom and fade; and the world jogs on as unconcernedly as if nothing had occurred. Political events move the surface only of the world, as a passing ship stirs the surface of the sea. This experiment of a Labour Ministry may be short, or it may be long; but it will, at the least, have one good effect—it will make ridiculous the alarmist utterances of certain violent opponents of the Labour party. So far as I can find, there is a general feeling among quiet people, cool-headed people, people not immersed in politics or strongly partisan, that Mr. Watson was right in not shirking responsibility for his actions, and in accepting office when offered to him. Mr. Watson and the Labour party did not seek office. They strongly pressed Mr. Deakin not to make the question of the inclusion of the railway public servants vital to the existence of his Government. They pointed out that if, as he contended, the provision for inclusion would be nugatory, the insertion of such a provision would be harmless, from his point of view. Mr. Deakin has all through his career shown a sympathy with what are known in Australia as progressive views; and the Labour party were not anxious to displace him. But Mr. Deakin having been defeated on this question, and having resigned, it must be admitted that Mr. Watson followed the best ideals of constitutional government in facing boldly the position, and in doing what in him lay to carry on the King's Government in Australia. They say he has not a majority in the House of Representatives. But no party has ever yet had a majority in that House; and yet the Barton-Deakin Ministry lasted for three years. The Labour party contributed to the stability of government by steadily refusing to join Mr. Reid to oust the Ministry, so long as the Ministry kept fairly in (what the party regarded as) the path of progress.

The growing strength of the Labour party is the leading feature of Australian politics, State and Federal; and it is noteworthy that the growth is greatest where the franchise is widest and the electoral machinery simplest. To the first Parliament of Australia, in 1901, the Labour party sent 24 members—16 to the House of Representatives (out of 75), 8 to the Senate (out of 36). To the second Parliament, elected in December, 1903, the party sent 37 members—23 to the House of Representatives, 14 to the Senate. This increase of over 50 per cent. is all the more surprising, as the party had all the daily newspapers against it; and newspapers count—or used to count—for a good deal in Australia. What is the secret of this growth? Whence comes the fertilising sap?

I have before me the address issued to the people of Australia by the Federal Labour party just before the elections. Taken as a whole, it is sober, moderate, even drab-coloured. It refers with satisfaction to the White Australia measures. It says that the members of the party were divided on the tariff issue, but that they had all united in getting the duties on tea and kerosene removed. It expresses approval of an efficient citizen soldiery, the liberal endowment of rifle clubs and cadet corps; and an ample supply of up-to-date arms and equipment. It disowns the naval agreement, which provides for payment of £200,000 per annum to Great Britain towards the maintenance of ships which may or may not be available for Australia when wanted. It claims for the Labour party the credit of defeating the attempt of the late Treasurer (Sir Geo. Turner) to borrow half a million for public works. It repudiates the shiftless, improvident borrowing policy of the State Governments. It denies that the Federal Parliament has been extravagant; but it justifies the party in insisting on a "living wage" for public servants who have attained 21. It states that the Ministry had dropped the Arbitration Bill, on finding that the Labour party had succeeded in making the Bill apply to railway employes. It praises the Electoral Act. It shows the struggle of the party to nationalise the iron industry (which is new) and the tobacco industry (already a monopoly). It shows that the Labour members have attended more regularly than the members of the other parties. Where is the magnetic element, the attractive element, in this review and programme?

The truth is, the orthodox parties have plenty of newspapers, but no policy; while the Labour party has a policy, but no (daily) paper. Perhaps I should say that the orthodox parties have no *distinctive* policy, now that by common consent the tariff issue has gone. Such platform as they have is made up of mere chips from the Labour platform; and they have the chips no larger than they can help. People like something positive, consistent, intelligible—something with the light of the ideal falling on it—something for hope, something even for experiment. They feel that the old parties have managed things badly. They feel that after all there is nothing ennobling in the current economic gospel of greed and grab; that while competition sharpens the faculties, competition for money or rank often degrades. They see that there is no flow of immigration into Australia; for the best lands are locked up in private ownership, and not put to their full use. They see that the big revenue which ought to be invested in the education of the young and in public improvements has to go away for interest on long-spent loans. They see that a great revenue may be got from enterprises which become monopolies—such as iron and tobacco—and they favour the idea of taking the industries over, charging the people less, and turning the profits to public use. They have suffered, they still suffer, much from the miserable borrowing system of the past; and the Labour party is for sound finance and against loans. So they vote Labour.

Whether the Labour theories are right or are wrong, I feel certain that it is well for Australia to let the Labour party get into touch with office, even if for a short time. It is not well that a party which so powerfully influences the cause of politics should wield its power without direct responsibility. It is well that it should get into the box-seat now and then, and hold the reins of practical administration—should feel the difficulties of carrying on government in the midst of so many clashing and clamant and greedy interests. To be out of sight of office is to be out of sight of the practicable, the attainable. The party will gain in experience; and its opponents will, it is hoped, gain in charity. They gain nothing by their indiscriminate abuse of the "Trades Hall," of "Socialistic legislation," of "interference with private enterprise." They have to learn that the Labour leaders are quite as honest as themselves, and have more general knowledge, more culture, than their critics, whether in shire council, or agricultural banquet, or chamber of commerce, assembled; and that the proper weapon with which to meet reason is reason.

As for the issue on which the Deakin Government was defeated, and on which the Watson Government attained office, it is unfortunate that it should have to be discussed as a matter of legal interpretation of a written document rather than on the high ground of principle and expediency. But this drawback is characteristic of all rigid constitutions; and it is standing evidence of the vital importance of the power of amendment. Mr. Reid based his opposition on the ground that there is no power in the constitution to include railway servants. Mr. Deakin expressed strong doubts as to the power, but was careful to avoid saying that if there were power it would not be a valuable power to exercise with advantage, in future years. Sir John Quick is in favour of the proposal, but does not think that the constitution allows it to be carried into effect.

It seems as if history were going to repeat itself, and that we are to have in Australia, as in the United States, the rival schools of "Broad Constructionists" and "Narrow Constructionists." The "Broad Constructionists" won the day there; and they will probably win here, eventually. The whole scheme of federation is based on the theory that the King with the assistance of the State Houses of Parliament cannot make laws for Australia as a whole so effectually as the King with the assistance of an Australian Parliament. The Australian Parliament (which includes the King: ch. I. s-1) is therefore given power "to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Commonwealth" with regard to divers subjects: and, amongst other subjects, with regard to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State." The clause does not make any distinction between State employés and private employés; but it is said that State employés are not included because they are not expressly named. The legal presumption is that the Crown gets the benefit of all beneficial enactments, even though not expressly named; and if this Act is to be regarded as a benefit to private industries, why not to State industries? If some impartial arbiters could have been called in last year, in the Victorian railway dispute, the country would not have lost so much in revenue, business would not have been dislocated, and many most valuable citizens would not have been driven away.

I shall never forget that sight on a Saturday morning, last May, as I came into Melbourne along the St. Kilda-road. There they lay, in the misty morning, lines on lines of carriages and engines, moveless, like a dragon dead, that has ceased to vomit fire and smoke. "Law or no

Law," the State Government was going to compel the men to obey the commands of the Commissioners. The Victorian Premier had, some months before, elaborately argued that the men had no rights which could be vindicated in the law courts. The whole difficulty could have been settled quietly, without the loss, direct and indirect, present and future, which the strike and its suppression involved, if the Government had been willing to leave the matter to even the legal tribunals. But no. It called Parliament together in order (as the men believed) to make a command legal which was illegal when given; and the men left the engines. The Commissioners had not men to work the trains; the men had no other employer to whom they could look for work; and they knew that they would get no mercy from the Parliament as it was constituted. Of course, both sides were unwise; and the ultimate consequences are yet to be seen. But grave as has been that struggle, how much graver would be a struggle extending to two States or more! No State Government, no State tribunal could effectually deal with it. Under such a strain any kind of peace would be better than industrial war; and then, and not till then, would the Federal Arbitration Act be applicable.

This principle, this practice, of arbitration, is not a casual visitor. It has come to stay. Within the last few years, statutes for arbitration have been passed in Canada and in the United States, such as would not have been dreamt of ten years ago. The movement is towards bringing industrial disputes within the domain of law as well as disputes with regard to person and property. It has been developed more rapidly in Australia and in New Zealand than elsewhere, probably in consequence of the geographical and economic isolation of these countries, and the character of the populations. It is part of the struggle of civilised man against barbarism. The "Lynch law" of Western United States is another phase of the struggle. It was the effort of civilised men to vindicate justice and to maintain order in territories where no writs ran and no Courts sat. When the public organisation of justice has vanished, men soon revert to the primeval system of personal and individual contests and the private vendetta. But civilised men, accustomed to better things, look for a State administration of justice—create Courts acting under State authority, for the protection of the public—and forbid private administration of justice under the spirit of personal or family animosity. Powerful employers struggle against the Arbitration Courts just as the powerful barons struggled against the King's writs in the olden time—until the King curbed their power, protected the humble, and spread the "King's Peace" over the land.

By the time that this article appears in print, the fate of the new Ministry will have been better indicated than now. But, whatever may happen to the Ministry, the old parties must break up. The country has no use for them, now that the tariff has been settled. Some of each of the old party will range themselves around the Progressives—of whom the Labour party are only the backbone; others will range themselves round the party of reaction. Mr. Deakin is right in saying we must resort to the old system of two parties. But it will not be the Deakin party and the Reid party. The parties will be one of (I hope, cautious) progress; the other one of (I hope, progressive) caution. The ideal of the Progressive party for Australia is a strong, healthy, stalwart, self-respecting race. They revolt at finding the mechanical inventions of the last century made use of to increase the dependence of the many on the few, to sap the vitality of the people. The dismal reports of experts in Great Britain, the records of enlistment for the African war show dangers ahead. When Professor Huxley was medical officer for Rotherhithe, he described, in eloquent words, the misery which he found to prevail in a large and increasing body of the population:—

"It is a condition in which the food, warmth and clothing which are necessary for the mere maintenance of the functions of the body in their normal state cannot be obtained; in which men, women and children are forced to crowd into dens where decency is abolished and the most ordinary conditions of healthful existence are impossible of attainment; in which the pleasures within reach are reduced to brutality and drunkenness; in which the pains accumulate at compound interest in the shape of starvation, disease, stunted development and moral degradation; in which the prospect of even honest industry is a life of unsuccessful battling with hunger, rounded off by a pauper's grave."

This terrible word-picture is not Australian; but the difference is merely one of degree. There is no loss to a nation so great as young life stunted—physically, mentally, morally. There is no investment for a nation so valuable as in health and education—in its broad sense—culture for all the faculties. After all, the measure of a nation's civilisation and the promise of its ultimate greatness are to be found in the opportunities afforded to human lives to attain full and complete and harmonious development; and the removal of some of the causes which disturb this development is, as I understand it, the goal towards which the progressive movement is directed.

*H. B. Higgins*

# THE PROGRESS OF THE SUBMARINE.

By HERBERT C. FYFE (Author of "Submarine Warfare").

It was in October, 1901, that five vessels of the *Holland* type were ordered, and Mr. Arnold-Forster a little later explained in the House that only one type was available for purchase, that the right to build boats of this type was in the hands of one firm, and that it was therefore necessary to entrust the work to that firm.

These five pioneer boats (Nos. 1-5) are now at Portsmouth, and are very similar to the newest U.S. submarines—viz., *Adder*, *Pike*, *Grampus*, *Shark*, *Mocassia*, *Plunger*, *Porpoise*.

The Navy Estimates for 1902-3 provided for four further submarines, known as A1, A2, A3, A4.

These are of an entirely new pattern, embodying improvements suggested by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, who build all our submarines, the scientific staff of H.M.S. *Vernon*, and the officers serving with the submarine flotilla. The unlucky A1 had been delivered at Portsmouth, and her three sisters are now running their trials at Barrow.

There is every reason to believe that this new type is superior to any French submarine yet built.

As no details respecting her have been allowed to leak out, it is impossible to state her dimensions or to give accurate particulars.

She is, however, about 100 ft. long, and her surface speed is some 15 knots. When ranged alongside her five sister craft her greater size is at once apparent, while her huge conning-tower, of much larger proportions than the conning-tower on Nos. 1-5, is especially noticeable. The worst feature of "A1" was her lack of power of submerging quickly and of rising to the surface when under the waves.

Nos. 1-5 when in the awash position, *i.e.*, with ballast tanks full and only the conning-tower above water, can disappear from sight in but a second or two, and can be brought to the surface for observation purposes with equal rapidity; this is of course a *sine quâ non* in any form of diving torpedo boat, for it will be necessary for

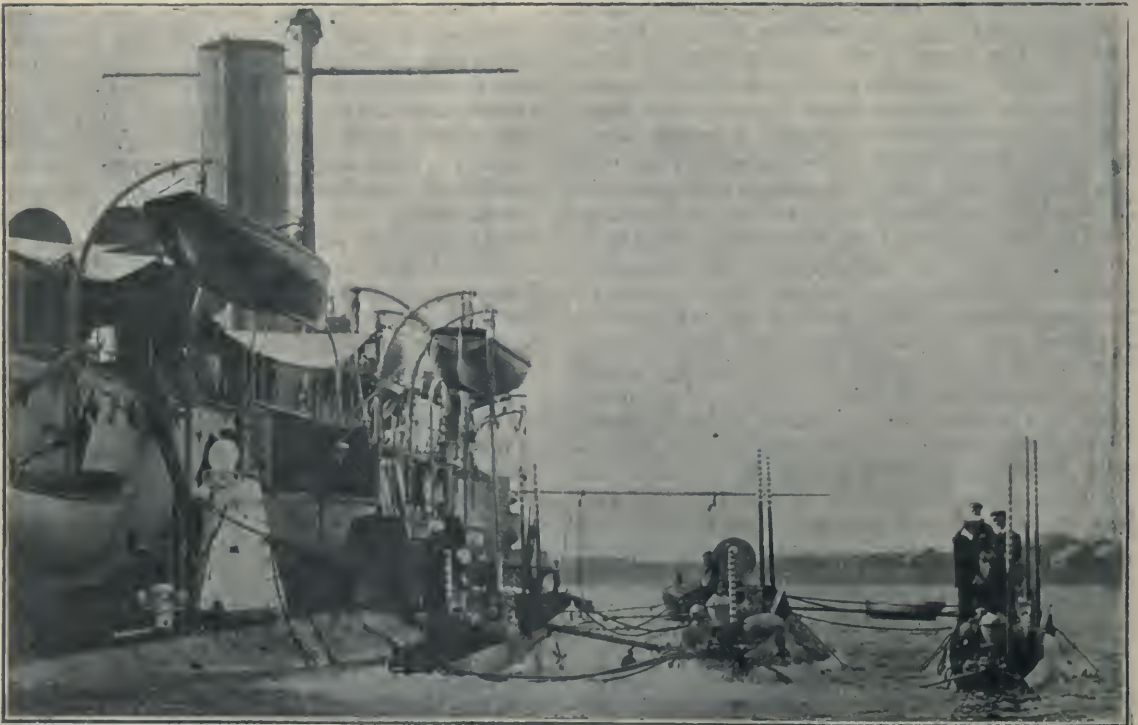


Photo by Critbb.]

"A1," the Newest Type of British Submarine, on the left. (Note huge Conning Tower.) Earlier and smaller Types, Nos. 1-3 (Holland pattern), also shown.

her commander to bring his craft to the surface fairly frequently in order to correct his course, and to take note of the enemy's position. It is believed that the failure of "A1" to dive easily and disappear promptly lies in the fact that her gasoline engine was of the same horse-power as those fitted in the five previous boats, and that this motor is not powerful enough to ensure rapid submersion and quick rising in the larger boat.

Some writers distinguish between the "submarine" and the "submersible."

The former has a small radius of action and relies upon electricity both for surface and sub-surface propulsion, while the latter, employing either the steam or internal combustion engine for navigation on the surface, can operate much farther from its base. All our submarines employ a petrol engine for surface and an electric motor for sub-surface work. Most of the French boats now in the water rely upon the electric drive solely for both conditions. Where a separate motor is used for running in light condition, a steam engine fed with liquid fuel has been adopted.

It is quite certain that these steam engines are far less suited for the work they have to perform than the internal combustion motor, and the French Admiralty is beginning to realise this, for in the new vessels petrol and alcohol motors are to be employed for the first time.

The first three French boats, *Gymnote*, *Gustave Zédé* and *Morse*, were driven solely by electricity.



Photo by Cribb.]

A Submarine running at full speed awash.

The *Gustave Zédé*, the famous French submarine, has a length of 159 feet, and displaces, when submerged, 266 tons. Both above and below water she is driven by two independent electric motors of 360 h.p. each, and originally she was steered down an inclined plane by a horizontal rudder placed at the stern. This proved so unsatisfactory that six side rudders, three on each side, were fitted; these appear to have answered their purpose. Possibly the officers who have charge of the submarine flotilla may endeavour to improve the submersible powers of A1 by experimenting with similar side rudders.



Photo by Cribb.]

Submarine versus Torpedo Boat Destroyer.



Photo by Cribb.]

H.M. Submarine No. 2 alongside H.M.S. "Hazard,"  
showing its peculiar bows.

It may be noted that Mr. Simon Lake's new submarine torpedo-boat *Protector*, now running her trials in United States waters, has no horizontal rudders at the stern; she carries four "hydroplanes"—in reality side rudders—two on each side nearly amidships. Their position is such that when the boat dives it always goes down on an even keel, the deck being always parallel with the horizon. The same principle was applied by Mr. Nordenfelt in the four boats he built.

On the *Narval* and her four sisters, *Sirène*, *Triton*, *Silure*, *Espadon*, a steam engine was fitted for the first time, and the difficulty with this class has been the length of time occupied in submersion.

The *Narval* at first took fifteen minutes to change from the light or surface condition to the sub-surface, but the newer boats are said to be able to disappear beneath the waves in from four to six minutes.

In the case of our own submarines, the filling of the ballast tanks and the change over from petrol to electric motor is the work of but a few seconds; they dive out of sight, appear for a

second or two, with only conning tower visible, to allow the commander to take bearings, and disappear again with ease and rapidity. One of the great drawbacks to the submarine is its slow speed. The petrol motor is being developed rapidly, and engines of 300-500 h.p. are now being made by the Wolseley Tool and Motor Company for the new British boats.

In size the submarine is approximating to the destroyer: its length, beam, displacement and speed are all increasing, though the great desideratum is a more powerful motor for sub-surface propulsion. While some of the new French submarines are to be big craft, others are little vessels capable of being carried on bigger ships.

The two boats of the *Lynx* type which have just been sent to the Far East belong to a class of twenty vessels which displace only 68 tons.

Whether there is a future for such under-water boats remains to be seen. Our Admiralty are of opinion that, just as destroyers are of more value than torpedo-boats, so the larger "submersible" is a finer fighting machine and more suited for our needs than the smaller "submarine proper." Each submarine boat that leaves the secret shed at Barrow is an improvement upon its predecessor, advantage having been taken of alterations suggested by the results of the trials which each undergoes.

Ten are now on the stocks; each differs in some respect from the others, and thus results of great importance are obtained. This year's esti-

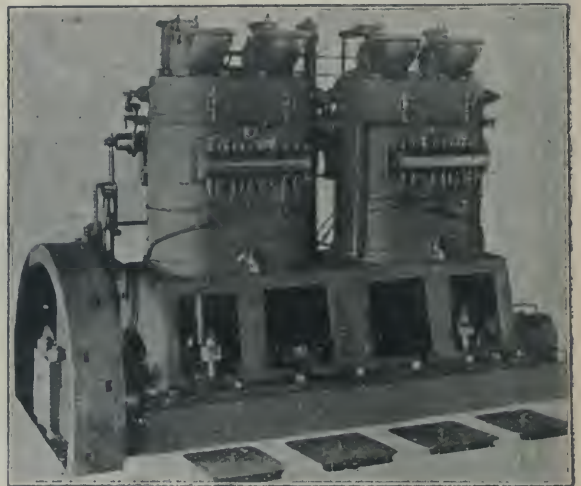
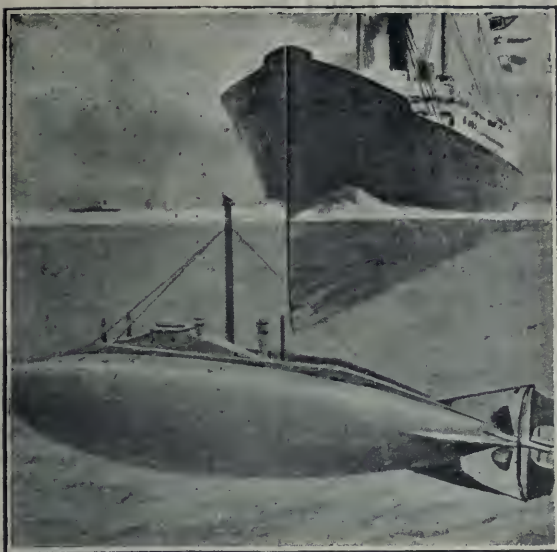


Photo by Cribb.]

160-h.p. "Otto" Petrol Engine fitted on British  
Submarines Nos. 1-5.



By courtesy of "Illustrazione Italiana."

How the Submarine "A1" may have been run down.

mates provide for ten more boats, and Great Britain will soon be in possession of a flotilla of twenty-nine diving torpedo boats.

More could be built at very short notice, for Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim have now had considerable experience in this work.

It may safely be said that there is no contrivance used on any French submarine which has not been tried on our own. Sir Howard Grubb's "Hyphroscope" is as good as any Periscope carried on the French craft, and in the matter of safety, habitability, and internal mechanism we can safely hold our own.

Capt. R. H. S. Bacon, D.S.O., Inspecting Captain of Submarine Boats, and his staff take good care that we do not lag behind our neighbours, and when our submarines go into action we shall see that the crews will uphold the glorious traditions of our Fleet, and that the boats are worthy of the men.



Photo. by Cribb.]

H.M. Submarine No. 2. Jack going down in his new Home.

# TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

## THE EDUCATIONAL AWAKENING.—Conference of Educationists in Sydney.

BY A LEADING INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS.

Education is now a question of economics. It is no longer simply humanitarian and social. In a wider sense than the old Duke saw, national victories, both in peace and war, are won in the schools. The great Continental powers know that: so does America. England is beginning to realise the truth, and out of her educational confusion a definite purpose begins to appear. Europe and America with lavish hands are annually increasing their huge expenditure on developing the powers and capacities of their future citizens. Australia follows but slowly: she allows even Finland and Japan to challenge her in the race of educational progress. Australia has hardly realised that education is a national question and much too serious to be left to unorganised and private effort. Her politicians, unmindful of what Australians can afford for alcohol and sport, have talked about the inability of the people to afford a fully organised national system of education. But the awakening has come. Seven years ago a band of progressive men in Victoria began to teach the significance of national education. Commissions reported, and the Education Department in that State was reorganised on progressive lines. A new educational spirit came, and for the primary schools a curriculum, wider, richer, and in the direction of reality was developed. But the complete organisation of national education through continuation, secondary and technical schools up to the University still lingers for lack of money. The community as yet only thinks of education as knowledge of books. It does not understand that education is a preparation for *complete* living—a development of power in ever relationship of life.

New South Wales is also awakening. A few very fine enthusiasts roused the complacency of the official administration, and were fortunate enough to find in the political chief (the Hon. Mr. Perry, the Minister of Education) an earnest man who could take the statesman's view of this great question. Mr. Perry threw himself into the movement. He sent a commission to Europe and America with instructions to see what is being done by the most progressive nations and to plainly tell the people of New South Wales their own position. With rare discrimination he chose as commissioners Mr. G. H. Knibbs, of Sydney University, and Mr. J. W. Turner, the

Principal of the Sydney Training College for Teachers. Both have made education their life work; both are enthusiasts. Their views and their attitude were complementary. Mr. Knibbs has the vision of a prophet and the ardour and fearlessness of a reformer. Mr. Turner, having worked in every grade, knows all the practical difficulties, and has exceptional practical skill and executive ability. Their voluminous report on primary education is a fine record of very much work ably done. It presents the ideals of educationists from every aspect, and details the best successes of the attempts in Europe and America to realise those ideals. In the frankest way it admits the deficiencies of the system in New South Wales, and with definiteness sets out the methods of securing thorough efficiency.

The attitude of the chief executive officers of the Education Department in Sydney was conservative, and at one time there was a tendency to discount the splendid work of the commissioners. But Mr. Perry's earnestness and tact saved the position. He put a copy of the report into the hands of every teacher in the State, and soon after held a conference of the officials of the department and an open conference of all interested. At this last conference notice was given of a responsible and representative conference to be held at Easter to thoroughly discuss the principal recommendations of the commissioners and to express opinions on them by resolution. The Minister evidently desired to educate the teaching staff and the public, as well as to secure an authoritative voice for his own guidance, for he invited all teachers to attend the sittings, and had an official report taken for future publication.

The members of the conference were the officers, the forty inspectors and the specialists of the Education Department, the professors of the University of Sydney, the heads of the technical and secondary colleges, a representative of each of the religious denominations, and two teachers (chosen by their fellows) from each of the thirty-five inspectorial districts. Inspectors from Victoria and South Australia were also included.

The conference was opened on Easter Tuesday in Sydney, and lasted till the end of the following week. The attendance of teachers outside the bar of the conference was officially estimated as ranging from a minimum of 2000

to a maximum of 3000. The intensest interest was maintained for the whole period. Probably no more important congress has been held in Australia: possibly none so potential of national development.

His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales opened the proceedings with a retrospect of educational work in New South Wales.

#### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The inclusion of the heads of the churches among the representatives was a bold policy, and at first there were indications of difficulty.

attend. All the speakers on this question, including representatives of all the churches, leading officers of the department and influential teachers, were unanimously in favour of the religious side of the daily teaching being made prominent, and many impassioned defences of the present arrangement were made. The only dissentient voice was from the Roman Church. Cardinal Moran pleaded for denominational grants, and condemned the Scripture lessons as biassed and insufficient. The Anglican Archbishop replied that he was satisfied with the present law, and with the most delicate sarcasm



Mr. G. H. Knibbs, F.R.A.S.

Finally Mr. Perry's boldness and wisdom were fully justified, and he was generally congratulated upon having brought the churches to better mutual knowledge. The agreements were emphasised, and at least the differences were not obtruded. In New South Wales what is known as the "religious difficulty" in education has been solved by prescribing undenominational religious instruction by the teachers on the basis of the Irish National Scripture Lessons, and by allowing the ministers of the denominations to give their own church teaching during school hours to such children as the parents allow to



Mr. G. W. Turner.

said he had not come to that great conference to present a manifesto and declare a policy. For a while the storm raged, but next day the Cardinal came with an offer that produced a sensation. He proposed to put the four Gospels into the public schools instead of the Irish Scripture Lessons, and offered to provide every Catholic teacher and every Catholic child with a copy of the Douay version; the Protestant churches to supply their version to their teachers and children. The unanimous agreement of the need of religion in public education, and the

sincere anxiety to base it immediately upon the Christian Scriptures, mark a wonderful development of thought on this question.

#### THE PUPIL TEACHER SYSTEM.

The method of training teachers in New South Wales is the method known as the pupil teacher system. The essence of this system is that the lad of 14 or 15 years begins teaching for the purpose of learning the art, and that he pursues his own studies outside of school hours with possibly some little assistance from his master. The commissioners (Messrs Knibbs and Turner) reported strongly against this system as universally condemned and unknown outside the British dominions. Mr. Knibbs, in a fine speech, showed how young childhood was far too precious and sacred material to be wasted by immature teachers in rough experiments. He proposed that the system should be abolished and its place taken by what is known as the "previous-training" system, which had been adopted by all the progressive nations of the world. In the previous-training system the young teacher is not allowed to teach until he has had a secondary education and has been taught in a scientific way the principles and the methods of education. Mr. Turner, who had been before his visit to Europe and America a strenuous champion of the pupil teacher, gave the reasons for his complete change of opinion, and strongly supported previous-training. Mr. Bridges, the official head of the department, defended the pupil teacher system on the ground of its economy and its efficiency, but admitted that it needed modification. There was a strong official following in favour of Mr. Bridge's position, and an attempt was made to retain the system with modifications. Some very fine speeches were made against the system, and the keenness of Professor Harper and the delicate dissection by Professor Anderson of opponents' arguments began to make it clear that the "modification" proposed by the conservative officials really meant the abandonment of the essential principle of the pupil teacher system, and that the logical course was to allow the commissioners the full credit of the victory. When the vote was taken, and the overwhelming majority in favour of the abolition of the old system was declared, the cheering was wild and continuous. The commissioners were congratulated heartily. "Even the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to cheer." The future policy of progress was practically accepted. Every one in the vast audience knew that the greatest of all great questions in an educational system had been decided on the side of progress. At that movement official complacency disappeared, and the remainder of the conference was really a trium-

phal march for the commissioners, for the decision implied a complete revolution in educational ideals and methods.

#### A CHAIR OF PEDAGOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY.

When once it had been decided to thoroughly train the teachers, the method of using the University in the scheme was discussed. To do this the conference asked for a Chair of Pedagogy at the University. All the speakers urged the necessity of keeping the teaching of the theory of education and the teaching of the practice under one control, and if possible to secure a man as Professor of Education who was competent also to be Principal of the Training College. How high in the new education is the ideal of the qualification of a Professor of Education was well shown by Mr. Knibbs in a fine speech. It is not enough that the Professor should know his subject, the history of his subject, and the methodology of his subject, but he must have so complete a control of modern languages that he can keep himself fully abreast of the world's progress.

#### CIVICS, ETHICS AND MORALS.

The agenda paper had provided for a discussion on these topics taken together. The speaking was a good illustration of the new view of education and its recognition of a revolt from unreality and formalism. The many-sidedness of true education, the need for preparation for complete living, and the necessity of true motives, were the general themes. The most marked feature of the whole discussion was the emphasis laid by every speaker on the need of basing the teaching on the religious convictions and the religious feeling. Men of all shades of opinion were agreed that other ethical teaching was barren and lacking in stimulus and energising power that the form of morality without it would bear no strain, and that good citizens could not be produced by any other system. Among the best speakers on these questions was the Rev. Ronald McIntyre, of the Woolhara Presbyterian Church. He pointed the way in which the ideals could be reached without resorting to a denominational system, which in his judgment would ultimately involve a creedal test for teachers, and that would be an intolerable burden. The Rev. Father Gartlan, of St. Ignatius' College, also spoke with the highest art and in the happiest mood, dealing with the summits and the deeps of training to complete citizenship. From the practice of his own church and from his own history he gave illustrations of the methods of training in conduct for teachers as the preparation for their ethical life with the children. Until in the teachers themselves the highest life was developed, the ideals of conduct in the

school could not be realised. The enthusiastic reception of Father Gartlan's propositions by the conference indicated how firmly all believed in training teachers to be serious men and women and the need for civic and high ethical teaching in the schools.

#### THE SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION.

In their report the commissioners had condemned the curriculum of the public schools of New South Wales. They said that the existing curriculum was, practically, merely informative, and that the characteristic difference of school education in America and Europe was the greater importance placed there on the formative elements of a school course. They thought that natural history, physical science, mathematics and languages were particularly in need of improvement. But the important question was not how much was being learned, but how thoroughly was it done, and was it educative? They urged that the pressing needs were the reform in the teaching of individual subjects and the development of type-programmes for the different classes of schools. The department had resented the condemnation as too sweeping, but had before the conference constructed a new syllabus of instruction very much on the lines indicated by the commissioners. About this syllabus there were many opinions and misunderstandings, and some attacks had been made upon it. The Minister (Mr. Perry) had determined that the matter should be thoroughly thrashed out. Mr. Inspector Board was entrusted with the explanation and the defence of the new syllabus. The objective of the syllabus, Mr. Board said, was the child rather than the subject. The aim of the course was to develop him and to do it by natural methods—to recognise development by growth and to provide the conditions of healthy growth, both mental and moral. The new syllabus prevented the divorce, as in the past, of the school life from the outside life. It proposed to interest him in nature and to bring him into sympathy with the life he would have to lead after leaving school and also to fit him for it. It was expected that the teachers would read educational literature and gain the ability to see the significance of the new plans. No type-programmes had been prepared, for it was hoped that teachers would individually work out the details. An integral part of the new scheme was the new plan of inspection and examination. No longer would inspectors be fault-finders and mere critics: they would go to stimulate, encourage and help the teachers, who would now have a free hand to work according to their own ideas and full scope for their originality.

The syllabus was admitted on all hands to be a considerable advance, but it did not escape



Hon. J. Perry,  
Minister for Public Instruction, N.S.W.

criticism. The party of progress, believing that no real improvement in an education system can be made by simply publishing a new curriculum, contended that though the curriculum meant

volumes to the fully-trained teacher, it was practically voiceless to the large majority of the untrained, and that it would be comparatively useless until detailed programmes had been worked out. The conservative element in the conference thought it prescribed too much, and was in many ways incapable of realisation. Mr. Perry, on behalf of the department, announced that much help would be given to teachers, and much patience would be extended to their efforts to work it.

#### KINDERGARTENS.

During the financial stress of the last few years a method of economy favoured by many politicians is to exclude all the younger and older children from the schools. Nothing was more characteristic of this conference than the production of overwhelming evidence that the truest national economy is proper expenditure upon education. Although one able speaker asserted his belief that human nature under seven was not so easily and irremediably spoiled as so many thought, yet the conference, after thrashing out the whole question from educational and economic points of view, decided unanimously that Kindergartens should be attached to all large schools, and separate Kindergartens should be established in certain localities. As these schools can only be profitably taught by specially-equipped teachers, it was decided that a Kindergarten Training College for the education of Kindergarten teachers should be provided by the Department. Mr. Turner, during the debate, gave a vivid picture of some Kindergartens the commissioners had visited. Miss Newton, from Chicago, and Principal of the Sydney Kindergarten College and Froebel House, showed how Kindergartens rescued the neglected and the practically parentless children from the streets, and made the work of the primary school so much easier and less costly. Referring to the unwisdom, from the economic view, of excluding young children from educational influences, she told the story, well known to educationists, of how the criminal progeny of one single wayward girl has already cost New York two millions sterling. The conference agreed that children should be admitted to Kindergartens at three years of age.

#### MANUAL TRAINING.

Many of the public who do not understand what modern science teaches about the relationship between the muscles, especially of the hand and the brain, think that the various types of manual employments are either teachers' fads or else are attempts to teach trades that could be better taught elsewhere. Among educationists who know the significance of manual training in

mental development, the question is not whether there shall be hand employment, but what is the best kind. There is a tendency to unanimity that the Swedish woodwork system, known as "Sloyd," is psychologically and physiologically far in advance of any other scheme. The doing of the work as a carpenter or a woodworker would do it is not the aim. The boy, not the finished article, is the objective. The conference, therefore, while unanimously accepting Sloyd, decided to ask the Minister to send a few students to Naas to be thoroughly trained to teach the system.

#### THE METHOD OF TRAINING TEACHERS.

The conference decided that a proper Training College for teachers should be established, and that there should be a training school for the preliminary training of all teachers. The question of the admission of persons outside of the State service on the payment of adequate fees was raised, and considerable feeling was shown. It was strongly urged that the admission of outsiders to training was the "thin end of a wedge," and that ere long these qualified outsiders would be appointed to good positions within the service. The religious jealousy question was also hinted at. Professor Harper appealed for the opportunity of training to be given to teachers of secondary schools as one of the finest advances, but it remained for the Rev. Ronald McIntyre to save the position by a tactful and statesmanlike appeal to the conference not to allow its great influence to be thrown into the scale of professional interest against a great public good. His appeal to the highest carried a strong majority to vote for the admission of outsiders to the public training colleges.

#### VISITING EUROPE.

At the instance of Mr. Knibbs, the conference decided that four suitable young people should be sent to the most renowned normal colleges in Europe to study the methods of training teachers. On their return, they are to write reports of the work, and are to be employed in developing the new training system. During the discussion it became clear that Australia had lost much in the past by not keeping itself well posted in the educational progress of the world.

#### COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

In English-speaking countries, much waste is the result of the irregular attendance of children. The effectiveness of a school system is seriously reduced by non-attendance for insufficient reason and by truancy. In New South Wales the compulsory clause cannot be used until the child has been in default some months, and even then magistrates are very reluctant to punish offenders.

On the recommendation of the commissioners the conference resolved to recommend the Minister to abolish the stated minimum attendance, and give power to deal from day to day with defaulters, to establish truant schools, and to provide for special Courts to be held at the schools or elsewhere to deal with juvenile offenders.

#### NATURE STUDY AND SCIENCE.

The discussion of these subjects provoked the profoundest interest and the strongest feeling. The necessity for adopting the commissioners' recommendations was admitted, but the storm was round the method of doing so. At bottom the question resolved itself into qualifying the teachers for the work. While the progressive party were anxious that the work should have some local relation—should be "orientated," as Mr. Knibbs strongly preferred to say—yet they were equally anxious to prevent any attempt at premature technical training for local work. The love of nature and the scientific attitude and habit of mind were their aim. This did not quite satisfy the "practical" souls who wanted to find in these subjects a remedy against the "clerkship" ideal. The department's Inspector of Science Teaching made a strong attack on the system of science teaching in the University of Sydney, and brought down some fine replies from the Professors, who thought the class-rooms of the University fitting places to give teachers the proper preparation for science teaching. Ultimately the conference followed Mr. Knibbs, and resolved that general nature studies should be taken, and, in addition, elementary physics, chemistry, zoology, botany, geology and mineralogy should be taught in the primary schools, and that all teaching should be realistic and not literary, the children being brought face to face with things spoken of. The conference also recommended the teaching of teachers to do this scientific work, and that the children should be induced to take an interest in the scientific equipment of the schools and encouraged to the direct study of natural phenomena.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

New South Wales has already made some progress in developing a system of physical culture as distinct from the use of military drill. A group of specialists are engaged in visiting the schools and assisting the teachers. The speakers condemned, from local experience as well as following the lead of Europe, the employment of the drill-sergeant and his methods. On the whole, the Swedish system was favoured. In Sweden the teachers and the children are taught the physiological bases and the aims of the various movements. For young children the gymnasium is used cautiously and only under the

direction of experts. The conference recommended swimming and the establishment of swimming baths where possible.

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The speeches of the ladies were the features of the discussion on this question. They were carefully prepared, and stated the position of the new education with great ability. There was no dissentient voice. All were agreed that the health of the family, hygiene, marketing, household economy, cookery and laundry work must form subjects of the curriculum for girls. The commissioners told how all the sense of degradation about even laundry work had disappeared in the English schools. The girls became interested in the work and fond of it. Everywhere the testimony came that home life was made better for the teaching of domestic economy in the schools.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Improved methods of arranging the rooms, lighting, ventilating and heating were recommended. As in the debate on physical culture, much stress was laid on the necessity, in the interests of national economy, of providing for the healthy development of the children and especially of the care of their eyesight.

#### THE RESULTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

The main object of the conference was educational. The first step in reform is to rouse the mass of the people to understand the gravity of the problem of education and how the spiritual and material well-being of the nation is involved. In that respect the conference was highly successful. Thousands of teachers went away to their country homes with new and higher views of life and their mission in life, and to tell of the growing competition of Continental nations for supremacy. The press gave more space to education than ever before. Politicians who knew that education is the question of questions were fortified with the conclusions of the largest gathering of specialists Australia has known—decisions that had been recorded after the most exhaustive discussions. The value to Australia of this conference is not likely to be overrated, and the name of Mr. Perry, who had the foresight and the courage to hold it, will live in the history of Australian education. The immediate results to New South Wales are not likely to be inconsiderable. Committees of able and representative men were appointed to immediately formulate the details of schemes to provide for the training of teachers and some other recommendations of the conference, and it is said that many members of Parliament have already expressed willingness to increase the vote for education for the realisation of the proposed reforms.

# CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us."—BURNS.



[Brooklyn Eagle.]

"Can they Stand the Strain?"

As was but natural, almost all the European and American papers made the war in the Far East the subject of their cartoons last month. I reproduce a varied selection, covering all sides of the question. The cartoon in the *Brooklyn Eagle* depicts the most dangerous phase of the question, that is to say, the danger of the allies of the two combatants being drawn into the fight. Somewhat the same idea is shown in the cartoon in which the various Powers are looking down into the war pit, and the advice is given them not to fall in. *Le Rive*, which possesses one of the best cartoonists in Paris, shows the different Powers seated amongst bombs and ships, and says that they are in a position to stop anyone who accuses them of wishing to break the peace. *Parodia*, which is published in Lisbon, has a powerful cartoon, showing the real side of the war, which is too often entirely forgotten by the spectators, and especially by the cartoonists. It is an unfortunate fact that the average man in the



[Währe Jacob.]

One who will soon have enough.

street regards war largely as carried on for his edification. The German cartoons are clever, as usual, and impartially attack both sides. *Simplicissimus* has several cartoons upon the subject. It is a surprising fact that this journal, published in Munich, is permitted to exist. It is not allowed to be sold on bookstalls; but for all that, it is probably the most widely read humorous journal in Germany. It has a cartoon showing the Tsar riding the bear en route for Manchuria, the Tsar embracing the angel of Peace, and the bear biting her leg off.

*Währe Jacob* has a cartoon which shows the Austrian view of the Russian policy in Asia.



[Parodia.]

The Russo-Japanese War.

[Lisbon.]

"Gentlemen, the spectacle is about to begin."



"Look out Boys, (Don't Fall In!)"



[Neue Glühlichter.]

**Neutrality: A Continental View.**

"Very good, gentlemen. Only remain as neutral as up to the present."

The *Neue Glühlichter* has a very clever cartoon upon the civilisation of Japan. It clearly shows what is now unfortunately taken as the standard of civilisation, at any rate amongst Eastern nations. Japan is now allowed to be highly civilised, whereas China is hardly allowed to belong to civilised nations, but China is still the only country which is



[Nebelspalter.]

**France and Russia.**

FRANCE: "Oh give me, oh give me my millions back again!"

quite devoid of any standing army. The same paper shows the continental view of the neutrality of Great Britain and the United States in the present war. They both rigorously refuse to supply contraband of war, or weapons in any shape to the combatants, but they have no objection to lending money with which the combatants can buy the munitions of war. *Lustige Blätter* has a cartoon on the same subject, which shows that so far as Europe is concerned, neither of the Powers can raise any cash. In the Swiss journal *Nebelspalter*, France is depicted as imploring Russia to return her some of the heavy loans which the Republic granted to that nation, which money she now sees being wasted in the powder-smoke in the Far East. *Kladderadatsch*, the



[Lustige Blätter.]

"They can open the doors of the Temple of Janus, but they can neither open those of the Bourses of Europe."

"Punch" of Germany, has a significant little cartoon showing John Bull perched upon a heap of coal, rejoicing in the fact that he at any rate has control of the coaling stations of the world. The *Lustige Blätter* has a very clever cartoon dealing with the temporary suppression of *Simplicissimus*, mentioned above. It illustrates the incident as a simile to Don Quixote and the windmill—about as much result has accrued from both performances.

The situation in the Balkans is depicted by *It Papagallo*, an Italian paper, which shows that, de-



Neue Glühlichter ]

Who dares to maintain now that Japan is only half civilised?



Minneapolis Journal.]

Hatching up Peace in the Balkans.

They are counting on a brand new Dove of Peace any minute.



Kladderadtsch ]

The Situation In Egypt, the Land of Pyramids.

John Bull sits on his heap of coal, and rejoices that while no other nation has any coal, he need give up none.

spite all the promises of the Sultan, things are going from bad to worse in Macedonia. The *Minneapolis Journal* has a characteristic cartoon showing the recent negotiations which took place between Bulgaria and Turkey, and, we are informed by the cables, the brand-new dove of peace has been hatched.

F.C.G.'s cartoons in the *Westminster Gazette* are as clever as usual. They deal largely with the Chinese question in South Africa. I reproduce several of them in the History of the Month.



Lustige stätter.]

The Battle with the Caricature Papers in Germany.

The Australian cartoonists are chiefly occupied, as is but natural, with the Federal situation, and most of them make rather merry at the expense of the Labour party. Nothing, however, could be further from the actual facts than the way in which they depict the Ministers as merely having taken office in order to get a good billet. The probable moderate policy of the new Government is shown in a cartoon in *Punch*, but that also would lead anyone to imagine that the reason that moderate legislation is to be brought in is because Mr. Watson wishes to retain the post of Prime Minister, cost what it may. Another cartoon from *Punch* is an exceedingly good one. It cleverly hits off Mr. Reid's attitude, that he wants a coalition, but how it is to be worked he does not know. The *Sydney Bulletin* has a smart little cartoon with reference to the stopping of the "Mongolia" by the Russians in the Red Sea. The same paper cleverly depicts the suggestion of the Secretary of State for War that it would not be long before the mother country looked to the colonies for assistance in carrying on the Empire (see our advt. pages). The first reports of General Booth's Imperial Labour Bureau scheme were most unfavourably received here, although later reports served to show that, as is often the case, the bare outlines telegraphed here led to misconceptions. The *Worker*, of Brisbane, gives a cartoon drawn immediately after the scheme was first announced.

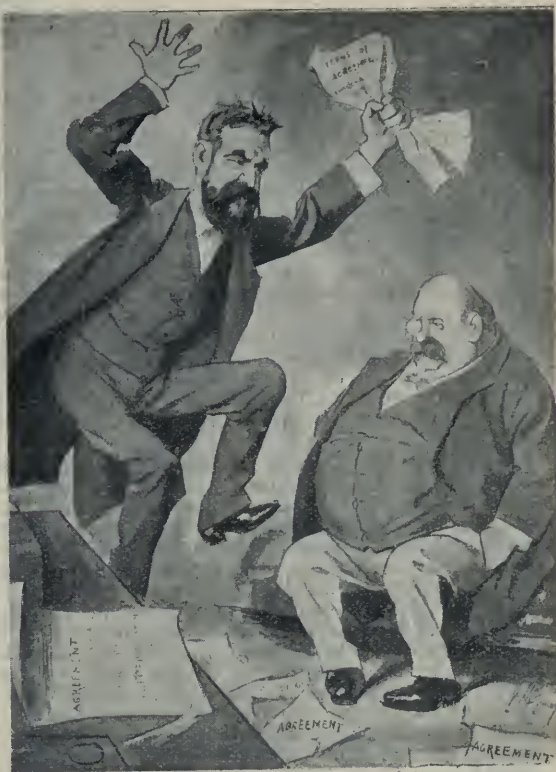


Punch]

[Melbourne.

THE BREAK AND TEAR BRIGADE.—"Now's your chance, Watson. Get at it—burn and bust."

THE PRIME MINISTER.—"What, and bust myself out of this comfortable and commodious haven? Not me, boys. The burning and busting must wait."



Punch]

[Melbourne.

An Agreement for a Coalition.

DEAKIN.—"Well, what in the name of Heaven do you want?"

REID.—"I don't know, but I insist on having it!"



The Worker]

[Brisbane.

General Booth is organising an Imperial Labour Bureau for sending emigrants of the "submerged" classes to places where population is most needed.

An excellent scheme to get rid of a dangerous element. The General is a very useful person.

# DAY BY DAY.

## A CHRONOLOGICAL DIARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

April 9.—An amicable agreement is signed between Turkey and Bulgaria ... The explorer, Captain Lenfant, returns to Paris. He has discovered a waterway connection between Lake Chad and the Atlantic ... Severe fighting occurs in Damaraland. The Germans lose 32 killed and 16 wounded, the Hereros 92 killed ... The Nicaraguan authorities seize six schooners belonging to the British island of Cayman, and imprison the crew on the charge of turtle-fishing within the three-mile limit.

April 11.—The Marine Board at Brisbane exonerates the Captain of the "Aramac," and cautions the third officer ... General Booth announces a scheme for sending emigrants from England to the colonies.

April 12.—Mr. Donald Mackinnon delivers his policy speech in Melbourne ... Senor Maura, the Spanish Premier, is stabbed, but only slightly injured, by an Italian anarchist ... The column accompanying Colonel Younghusband in his Tibetan mission has severe fighting near Gyantse. Two hundred Tibetans are killed.

April 13.—It is officially announced in London that Great Britain and France are to appoint a commission to settle the land question in the New Hebrides ... A gun explodes in the turret of the United States battleship "Missouri," 12,230 tons, whilst at target practice off the coast of Florida; 31 officers and men are killed ... The London County Council loan of £5,000,000 at 3 per cent. is subscribed forty times over ... The Spanish Dominican friars have been transferred from the Philippines to Spain as a result of negotiations between the United States of America and the Vatican.

April 14.—A case of bubonic plague is reported in Sydney ... M. Kazanoff, son of Councillor of State Kazanoff, is blown to pieces by a bomb in St. Petersburg.

April 15.—Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock leave Hobart for home ... Lord Tennyson is appointed President of the Isle of Wight Tariff Reform League ... A great fire occurs in the oil district of Beaumont in Texas ... The submarine "A1" which was sunk by the "Berwick Castle" off the Isle of Wight, is successfully raised and towed into Portsmouth.

April 17.—The death is announced of Dr. Samuel Smiles, aged 92 ... The M.C.C. team of cricketers reaches London ... Serious Sabbatarian riot occurs at Belfast, Ireland. Twenty policemen are injured.

April 18.—The United States, through her Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr. Powell, in San Domingo, threatens to seize the Customs in order to protect American creditors ... The death is announced of Sir Henry Thompson, aged 84.

April 19.—The General Hospital at Indianapolis is destroyed by fire. All the patients are saved ... Mr. Austen Chamberlain delivers his Budget speech. He proposes to raise the income tax from 11d. to 1s. in the pound, to raise the duty on tea from 6d. to 8d. per pound in order to meet the £4,000,000 deficit ... The Cape House of Assembly carries the third reading of the Redistribution Bill by 49 to 43 ... The territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian territory are created States ... A terrible avalanche occurs at Grengiols, on the Rhine, Switzerland; 15 persons are killed ... The bodies of the crew of the submarine "A1" are buried at Gosport with full naval honours.

April 20.—An avalanche occurs at Pragelato, in the Italian Alps; 100 miners lose their lives ... A serious strike occurs among the railway men on the Hungarian State Railways ... Great Britain demands a heavy indemnity for the seizure of the turtle schooners by Nicaragua ... A great conflagration takes place in Toronto. Many acres of buildings are destroyed; damage is estimated at over two millions sterling.

April 21.—The Liberal Government is defeated on Mr. Fisher's amendment to the Arbitration Bill. Against the Government, 38; for the Government, 29; majority, 9 ... An additional clause providing for the institution of postal orders which shall be available in either country is signed between England and France ... The Natal 3½ per cent. loan of £2,000,000 is subscribed twofold ... 1000 of the railway strikers are arrested in Hungary ... The P. and O. Company makes an arrangement with the British Government for an improved Eastern service. The agreement contains a proviso that the company may retire from the Australian line if Commonwealth legislation debars this company from participating in the coastal trade ... The second reading of the Additional Seats Bill passes the Legislative Council of Cape Colony by one vote.

April 22.—Mr. Deakin and his colleagues formally hand their resignations to Lord Northcote, who accepts them ... The contract between the U.S.A. and the owners of the Panama concession is signed in Paris. The ownership of the canal thus officially passes to the United States.

April 23.—Lord Northcote entrusts Mr. Watson with the task of forming a Ministry ... Alderman H. R. Stewart, of Leichhardt, one of the most populous suburbs of Sydney, is shot dead in the main street ... The German Government lodges a complaint with the Imperial authorities in London about Mr. Deakin's "insulting references" to Herr von Buri, German Consul-General at Sydney ... The Hungarian railway strike collapses. It cost the State £100,000 a day while it lasted ... The German Reichstag votes £100,000 as compensation to the German settlers in South-West Africa.

April 24.—President Loubet arrives in Rome, and is accorded an enthusiastic welcome ... An Armenian outbreak is reported from Mush ... An affray between Greeks and Turks occurs at Smyrna, in Asia Minor ... Illig, on the Somali coast, is captured by the British after severe fighting.

April 25.—The new Governor of Victoria and Lady Talbot arrive in Melbourne. The Governor is duly sworn-in ... The terms of the contract for the chartering of six steamers for the conveyance of Chinese to the Rand show that the transport of fully 200,000 coolies is contemplated ... The Alien Immigration Bill is read a second time in the House of Commons ... The King and Queen leave for a visit to Ireland ... Another attempt is made on the life of the Spanish Premier, Senor Maura.

April 26.—The Bill providing for the reduction of the Governor's salary passes the Tasmanian Parliament ... A serious fire breaks out in the North-Western Railway Co.'s goods depot at Aldgate, London; damage is estimated at £100,000 ... A party of 43 natives were being hauled to the surface in the Robinson deep level gold mine, Johannesburg, when the rope breaks, and they fall 2000 feet, all perishing.

April 27.—Mr. Watson and the new Ministers are sworn-in at the old Treasury Building in the presence of the Governor-General ... Mr. Watson announces his Ministry in Parliament, and the House adjourns till May 18 ... The House of Commons, by a majority of 44, confirms the proposal for an increase in the tea duty from 6d. to 8d.

April 28.—Mr. Hughes refuses to allow nine Chinese to land at Port Darwin ... The Kaiser returns to Germany fully restored to health, and makes a remarkable speech ... The Delimitation Commission appointed to define the boundary between Uganda and the Congo Free State decides that Lake Albert Edward Nyanza belongs to the Congo ... A terrible colliery disaster occurs at Tocina, in Spain. Owing to a subsidence taking place, nearly 100 miners lose their lives.

April 29.—The survivors from the Russian cruisers "Varyag" and "Koreietz" arrive in St. Petersburg. They receive a great reception.

April 30.—The St. Louis Exhibition is officially opened by the President, in the presence of a brilliant gathering, in the White House, Washington. He presses a golden key, which sets machinery in motion and unfurls flags at the Exhibition hundreds of miles away.

May 1.—Fifty persons are killed in a railway accident in Missouri, U.S.A.

May 2.—The Royal Commission opens its proceedings and begins to take evidence regarding the conduct of the butter trade ... Mr. S. Xavier Meriman is elected to the House of Assembly in Cape Town ... A Bill to provide for the exclusion of the Chinese from Cape Colony is read a second time in the Cape Parliament ... The death is announced of the famous composer, P. A. Dvorak.

May 3.—Severe fighting is reported from Southern Nigeria: four of Major Trenchard's force were killed and seven wounded ... The Germans send out 1500 men and two batteries of field artillery to strengthen their forces in Damaraland ... A deficit of £750,000 is announced in Cape Colony ... Owing to the breakdown of the transport arrangements the British troops in Somaliland are retiring to the coast.

May 4.—The P. and O. and the Orient Companies issue a notice to butter exporters, informing them that they give twelve months' notice of their intention to cancel the contract to ship butter at Adelaide ... The United States assumes possession of the Panama Canal ... There are 95 steamers lying in Marseilles Harbour without officers or men, owing to the shipping strike.

May 5.—Drastic retrenchments are decided upon by the Queensland Government ... Lord Plunket, the new Governor of New Zealand, leaves England on the "Gothic" for Wellington ... Signor Nasi, a prominent Italian politician, who has held Cabinet rank, is charged with financial irregularities, and flees the country ... The shipment of Chinese to the Rand is stopped owing to plague at Hong Kong ... The death is announced of Maurice Jokai, the famous Hungarian novelist, aged 79 ... President Loubet issues a decree ordering that all produce and manufactures from French establishments at the New Hebrides shall be admitted duty free to France and all her colonies except New Caledonia ... Colonel Younghusband's Tibetan expedition has a further serious fight near Gyangtse; 250 Tibetans are killed.

May 6.—The British Government gives Colonel Swayne a free hand in Somaliland.

May 7.—The private Bill to provide for the payment of old-age pensions passes its second reading in the House of Commons.

May 8.—The Scottish National Expedition to the Antarctic, under Mr. W. S. Bruce, returns to Cape Town.

May 9.—Important speeches are made by Mr. Deakin and Mr. Watson at the Lord Mayor's luncheon in Melbourne ... A frontier fight takes place between Brazilian and Peruvian troops. The latter are defeated.

May 10.—The Victorian House of Parliament and the Legislative Council are officially dissolved.

## THE WAR.

April 10.—Admiral Virenius sails from the Mediterranean for the Baltic ... A surprise attack on Port Arthur is frustrated.

April 11.—Admiral Makaroff reports that his fleet is able to get out of Port Arthur, and has cruised far out to sea ... Affairs of outposts are reported from the Yalu.

April 13.—The Russian battle ship "Petropavlovsk," having been lured out to sea with the rest of the fleet, strikes a Japanese mine on returning to port, and sinks immediately. Admiral Makaroff and 900 men, including the famous Russian artist Verestchagin, are lost ... Two Russian cruisers, the "Bayan" and the "Askold," are badly battered by the Japanese fire ... A Russian destroyer is sunk.

April 14.—Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, Commander-in-Chief of the Black Sea squadron, succeeds Admiral Makaroff ... The palace of the King of Korea is burned to the ground.

April 15.—The Japanese fleet bombards Port Arthur.

April 21.—Admiral Alexieff demands that China shall withdraw her Tartar troops from Mukden ... The American marines landed to guard the U.S. Legation at Seoul are withdrawn ... A steam-launch placing mines in the entrance to Port Arthur is blown up by one of them, and 21 men are lost.

April 25.—Some ships of the Vladivostock squadron intercept and sink the Japanese transport "Kinshu Maru."

April 27.—Japanese troops begin to cross the Yalu, and an artillery duel commences.

April 28.—Artillery duel continues. Japanese occupy islands in the Yalu, and continue to throw men across the river.

April 29.—The Japanese, under General Kuroki, make good their positions on the Manchurian side of the Yalu.

April 30.—The Japanese (60,000) drive back the Russian troops (30,000) and pursue them towards Feng-hwang-cheng. Two Russian generals, Sassulitch and Kastalinski, are wounded. Other casualties are 70 officers and 2324 men. The Japanese loss is estimated at 900 ... The Japanese capture 28 quick-firing guns and 20 field pieces.

May 2.—The Japanese succeed in sinking nine ships in the fairway to Port Arthur, completely blocking the channel. Half the crews are lost.

May 4.—The Japanese troops, under Baron Oku, begin to land on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, in order to cut off Port Arthur ... The Japanese continue to pursue the Russians, who abandon Feng-hwang-cheng.

May 5.—Communication with Port Arthur is cut off.

May 7.—The Russians intend to make a stand with some 120,000 men at Liao-yang, on the Port Arthur Railway.

# LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

## THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

The *North American Review* contains a short article by Mr. K. Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States, upon "Why Japan resists Russia." In the main the points he makes are well known. Korea, and the danger which this peninsula ran of Russian invasion should Russia absorb Manchuria, were reasons for war. Manchuria alone never was. The following correction is, however, of value:—

I desire to correct the impression which seems to have been formed in some quarters, that the Japanese Government insisted upon its right to fortify the Straits of Korea, and thereby to menace not only Russia's line of communication between Vladivostok and Port Arthur, but also free navigation by the commerce of the world in those waters. The question was raised in one of the Russian counter proposals, and the Japanese Government in reply professed its willingness to engage not to interfere with the free navigation of the Straits of Korea. It could not, however, bind itself not to use any part of the territory of Korea for strategic purposes, especially in view of Russia's insistence upon a free hand in that respect, as well as in other respects, in Manchuria. In fact, the only agreement Russia would make regarding Manchuria was, not to impede the exercise of Japan's treaty rights, provided Japan would recognise the provinces as without her sphere of interest, and consent, moreover, to the establishment of a neutral zone comprising practically one-third of Korea, two conditions to which Japan had refused to accede before the proposition regarding Manchuria was made.

Mr. Takahira concludes his article:—

There is no foundation for the belief that Japan was prompted to war by ambition, or that her success, if happily she be successful, implies any danger to other nations. To thoughtful Japanese there can be no greater cause for wonder than the conjecture whether their country's success may not be the precursor of a new alignment of races—Oriental on the one side, Caucasian on the other. To them it seems no more than a chimerical dream, a suggestion of memories of the age of Genghis Khan, impossible of achievement in these better days of intimate intercourse and mutual interdependence among all nations.

Let me add, also, that those who endeavour to attach some measure of reproach to Japan by characterising this as a war between a Christian and non-Christian country, fail utterly to appreciate the efforts my countrymen have made to conform to the spirit as well as to the practice of modern civilisation. Freedom of religious belief is as firmly guaranteed in Japan as in any country in the world; and I speak with no thought of self-laudation or of invidious comparison when I express the belief that rectitude of thought and conduct will be as fully exemplified by the actions of my countrymen during the

present struggle as by those of their adversaries. Assured of the justice of our cause, yet not desirous of escaping judgment founded on knowledge, we do feel that we have the right to expect exemption from narrow-minded criticism based on prejudices of race or of creed.

## HAS JAPAN TREATED BRITAIN FAIRLY?

Mr. Norman answers this question in the *World's Work* by a decided No! although it is not quite apparent upon what he bases so decided an opinion. He says:—

The suddenness with which the Japanese attacked after breaking off negotiations has been the subject of much discussion in diplomatic circles. It is now freely stated by those likely to be well informed that the original attack upon Port Arthur was as much a surprise to the British Government as it was to the Russians themselves. Considering the terms of the alliance between the countries and the grave interests involved for Great Britain by the war, it is a serious matter if our allies precipitated hostilities before giving our Government any opportunity of expressing an opinion or making a final effort to preserve peace, and probably more will be heard of this. Another matter, too, of importance is the action of the Japanese Government in proclaiming their treaty declaring the independence of Korea. This independence was originally declared by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and it is difficult to see on what grounds and for what reasons the Japanese have thought it necessary to secure it again by another diplomatic instrument. At the time of writing, the new Japanese treaty has not been recognised by Great Britain.

## ONLY THE BEGINNING.

David Hannay, writing in *Cornhill* on "The Beginning in the Far East," lays stress on the fact that it is only a beginning, and that it is premature to jump to conclusions. He utters a word of needed caution. It is quite intelligible that we should be content to see Russia balked, he says, when she tries to control regions that were once our open market. "But that Japan abounds in all the virtues which Russia lacks is not a consequence following from their mutual enmity." Her ways are not by any means unlike the Russians. "Japan is a conquering Power which is fighting for a carcase with another like unto herself."

## EAST STILL EAST.

Mr. A. M. Latter, writing in the *Independent Review* on "The War and the Two Civilisations," insists that the Japanese are in no way Europeanised, though they have adopted the mechanism of European civilisation. He regards the "Yellow Peril" as a myth.

## THE CONDITION OF RUSSIA.

"Œdipus," in a well-informed article on "Russia and the War" in the *Fortnightly Review*, rejects the idea that internal unrest is likely to force Russia to discontinue the war. The Russian, he says, has the makings of a thorough-paced revolutionist, but we shall have to wait till after the war before any effect is perceived on the internal condition of the country:—

War while it lasts is at once a distraction and a safety-valve, and its powers of diversion, and the hopelessness of prosecuting purely domestic movements in competition with it, are even more pronounced under the autocratic than under the representative system. The notion that Russia's effectiveness in the Far East may be hampered by an explosion of unrest and disaffection at home is, I believe, a delusion. There is an over-riding intensity in the quality of Russian patriotism that clears a way through inconceivable obstacles, and gathers to itself the momentum of a national and undistracted energy at every crisis. The spirit of sacrifice, endurance, loyalty, and patience has never failed Tsardom in the past even under the strain of invasion and defeat. That mystical faith, and all the more potent for being mystical, in the destiny of Russia and the Slav race, the faith expressed by Pobiedonostseff in the words, "Russia is no State; *Russia is a World!*" . . . has never yet been dimmed by any disaster. What reason is there, what warrant can be drawn from Russian history, for supposing that this war is destined to loosen its cohesiveness?

## WAR AS A UNIFIER.

Japan's challenge has rallied all Russia to the defence of the Government:—

I think we can make no greater mistake than to suppose that in this conflict the Russian intensity and determination and self-sacrifice will be any less national than the Japanese, that the war is not a popular war because the "people" have not "sanctioned" it, that defeats, even many defeats, will cow the Russian spirit into whining for peace, or that the fragmentary, unorganised elements of unrest, under cover of the confusion and hardships of war, will seek occasion to explode.

## AMERICAN PRAISE FOR RUSSIA.

In an article in the *American Review of Reviews* Prof. G. F. Wright gives great praise to "Russia's Civilising Work in Asia." Russia in Asia, he says, was a pioneer of cheap ports, rapid travelling, and scientific investigation. Siberia is now dotted with highly civilised towns. Russia has always got on well with the Asiatic peoples she has conquered, and has respected their religious liberties.

Dr. Wright compares Russia's occupation of Manchuria to British occupation of Egypt. It became essential once the railway was built, and it is impossible for her to evacuate it. The war,

in all likelihood, will be drawn out to a considerable length, until both parties are weary, when the compromise which should have been made at the outset will be effected, securing to Japan larger liberties than she has had, and to Russia an unquestioned title to an ice-free outlet upon the Pacific coast, and for each a larger measure of respect for the other.

## THE REVIVAL OF RUSSIAN OPTIMISM.

Dr. E. J. Dillon contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a much more optimistic account of Russia's prospects of victory than we have been accustomed to hear of late. Russia was very depressed, he says, after her first reverses; but these reverses were exaggerated, and the Japanese have not so far followed them up.

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

Time is therefore acting on Russia's side. There is a possibility of the Baltic fleet successfully reaching the Far East, and the appearance of this new force may compel the Japs to retire to the cover of their naval fortresses. The difficulty of sending out the Baltic fleet, of course, lies in the lack of coaling stations, and it would require about 30,000 tons of coal to take the fleet to its destination.

## TRANSPORT IN SIBERIA.

Things are looking up also on land. The confusion on the Siberian railway—

was rapidly changed by Prince Khilkoff. From all parts of Russia came waggons, locomotives, engineers, engine drivers, assistant station-masters and mechanics. Higher wages were offered to all officials volunteering to go to the Far East, premiums rewarded those who finished their work before the expiry of the term allowed by contract, and thus in a relatively short time Russia's sole line of communication worked far more smoothly and efficiently than ever since it was constructed. Doubtless the cold on the Baikal told heavily on the soldiers, who at first had to march over it or to sit in wooden sledges; and some of them had their ears and noses frost-bitten; but the harrowing stories told of scores of deaths by frost, and of a train full of troops going through the ice and carrying all the men to the bottom of the deep lake, are mere mischievous war myths. In the beginning confusion, chaos and delay marked the course of the military traffic, but ever since the first four weeks perfect order has prevailed, and Prince Khilkoff is so energetic and hopeful that he has telegraphed to St. Petersburg to say that he expects to be able to move seven or eight thousand men daily as soon as the warm weather has set in.

## THE END OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

Dr. Dillon adds that financially Russia can hold out much longer than Japan. She has £53,200,000 available, but the war may entail the disappearance of M. Witte's gold standard, and the return to a depreciated paper currency.

## RUSSIA'S FINANCES.

Mr. M. A. Gersthwohl, in an article in the *Monthly Review*, estimates that Russia had £75,000,000 to £80,000,000 in hand on January 1st for the purposes of carrying on war. He thinks the war will cost her from forty to fifty millions a year, and thus without a loan she can carry on war for over eighteen months. She will not, however, wait so long before concluding a loan. She is probably waiting for the first real success to her arms.

## JAPAN'S ENVIABLE FINANCIAL POSITION.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. O. Eltzbacher writes upon Japan's finances, and realises more clearly than do many writers the strength of the Japanese position. Incidentally he pays deserved praise to the Japanese statistics, which have attained a marvellous completeness under the guiding influence of Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Minister of Finance, and his able assistant, Mr. Yamazaki, now on a special mission to England.

In reality Japan bears her military and naval expenditure very easily, for if we investigate her financial position we find that, though her military progress has been marvellously quick, her economic progress has been considerably quicker. Japan has astonished the world by her military successes, but she will astonish it still more by her successes in manufactures and commerce, in shipping and finance, in agriculture and mining.

## NATIONAL DEBT.

As far as national debts go Japan stands in the best position of all the Powers, as witness the following table. Australia's unenviable position at the head of the table will probably come as a surprise to many of our readers:—

## NATIONAL DEBTS IN 1901.

| Commonwealth of |         |    |    |                         |   |
|-----------------|---------|----|----|-------------------------|---|
| Australia       | ... £51 | 3  | 4  | per head of population. |   |
| Portugal        | ... 33  | 1  | 0  | "                       | " |
| France          | ... 28  | 4  | 9  | "                       | " |
| Uruguay         | ... 27  | 11 | 7  | "                       | " |
| Argentina       | ... 18  | 14 | 11 | "                       | " |
| Great Britain   | ... 18  | 9  | 11 | "                       | " |
| Italy           | ... 15  | 17 | 11 | "                       | " |
| Egypt           | ... 10  | 12 | 2  | "                       | " |
| Russia          | ... 4   | 19 | 8  | "                       | " |
| Sweden          | ... 3   | 15 | 5  | "                       | " |
| Mexico          | ... 3   | 14 | 0  | "                       | " |
| Japan           | ... 1   | 6  | 4  | "                       | " |

From these figures it is clear that Japan's national debt is insignificant when compared with those of other countries, and particularly insignificant when we bear in mind that the huge indebtedness of Australia, Uruguay, Argentina, and other countries is swelled still further by the additional foreign indebtedness on account of vast corporation loans, and on account of harbour works, railways, mines, factories, and other enterprises. The interest annually due on the Japanese national debt comes to but 1s.

2d. per head of population, which is equal to a single day's wage of the average Japanese workman. Japan can, consequently, easily provide the interest on her national debt. The yearly interest on the British national debt comes to about 10s. per head of population, which is equal to 2½ days' wages of the average British workman. Therefore it is clear that, measured by the wages standard, Japan should find it much easier to pay the interest on her national debt than does Great Britain.

## THE FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS.

The capital of Japan's national debt, which in English money amounts to £56,350,000, appears not to be a heavy burden to the country, for it is equal to the budgetary revenue of only two years. The Italian national debt is equal to seven years' revenue, the French national debt is equal to eight years' revenue, the British national debt is equal to five years' revenue. That Japan carries her national debt easily seems proved by the fact that two-thirds of that debt are held in Japan. According to the very reliable statistics which the Japanese Ministry of Finance has collected, Great Britain held at the end of 1899 Japanese bonds to the value of only 154,565,150 yen, which is equal to about £15,500,000. This sum represents practically the whole of Japan's foreign indebtedness. How small her foreign debt is may be seen from the fact that the Russian Government bonds held abroad amount to at least twenty times that sum, whilst the whole of the foreign capital invested in Russia is probably at least forty times greater than the foreign capital invested in Japan.

## JAPAN'S SUCCESSFUL HOME LOAN.

The impression that Japan is financially strong, whilst Russia is financially weak, has been strengthened by the measures which these two nations have taken for financing the war. Japan has, with characteristic self-reliance, immediately issued an immense war loan at home, which has proved a complete success; whilst Russia has taken to her traditional experiment of printing bank-notes, and has tried, so far in vain, to borrow money abroad.

Japan is certainly indebted to the world for ideas, but she is not in debt to the world for money. The "tribute" which she has to send yearly abroad for borrowed money comes, probably, to no more than one million pounds sterling.

## A THRIFTY NATIONAL POLICY.

Though Japan has spent much money, she has not been a spendthrift, for she has spent it wisely. The money which the Government has expended has been the seed from which the great economic prosperity of Japan has sprung. Neither her army nor her navy, neither her schools nor her model factories, neither her commercial missions nor her scientific institutions, have been shams or make-believes. If we look through the most detailed Government accounts, we find efficiency and economy, forethought and prudence writ large everywhere. Consequently we are justified in concluding that Japan's financial position will prove as strong as have proved her army and navy.

The war will, no doubt, be expensive, but it will certainly not be conducted wastefully on Japan's

part. It may cause a severe financial strain to the country, but that strain should not be too great to be borne. Japan may possibly find it necessary to borrow money abroad; but if she should have to borrow, she can show a clean record, point to a very progressive and prosperous land that is almost entirely free from foreign debts, and give excellent security.

#### FROM HARBIN TO MUKDEN.

There is an interesting article under the above heading by Colonel de la Poer Beresford in the current *Fortnightly Review*. Colonel Beresford is quite enthusiastic over Harbin. The town is laid out in good taste, with comfortable residences of brick surrounded by fruit trees:—

All is laid out in regular fashion. Lamp-posts, pavement, kerb-stones, metalled roadway; all in the best style of London or Paris. That Russia means to stay was forced upon me most unmistakably, here, and everywhere I proceeded in Manchuria. A drive to the new town, some three miles off, as distinguished from this, the station town, showed the same correctness of construction.

The strategic importance of the town is immense:—

Supposing that the Japanese mask Port Arthur, and engage the attention of the 80,000 men, more or less, who, in addition to its garrison, Russia has in Shon King province; Harbin becomes the headquarters of Admiral Alexieff. It will be necessary to hold this place to the death, for once driven out of Harbin, Russia loses not only touch with her left flank fortress, Vladivostock, but also the power to reinforce or disengage Port Arthur. It may be that Russia will counter-balance her naval losses by successes on land. In any case, she must hold on to Harbin, or her prestige in Asia is gone. For this reason it seems to me this place will be, in the near future, the spot on which the eyes of the world will be riveted with extreme attention.

Colonel Beresford calls General Kuropatkin the "cleverest soldier in Europe." He has a high opinion of the Russian soldier, and in particular of the Cossacks.

#### TO EVACUATE PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Angus Hamilton contributes to the same review a detailed description of Port Arthur. Tactically, he says, it is a great fortress and easy to defend. It cannot be reduced by bombardment, though the interior of the town could be ruined by high-angle fire. But it can be easily cut off, and that being so, Mr. Hamilton declares that Russia's best hope of ultimate success is to evacuate the town, falling back in the first case to Mukden. He thinks that this course will be adopted, the troops on the Yalu also being recalled.

#### THE FATE OF PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. J. H. Longford, formerly British Consul

at Nagasaki, writes in the *Manchester Century* on "The History of Port Arthur." He says that the fortress is absolutely impregnable to the sea, unless it falls from high-angle fire. But that does not mean that the stronghold is safe. On the contrary, Mr. Longford predicts Japanese victory as an absolute certainty. Japan, he says, will make it certain by placing five men in the field for every Russian:—

When Port Arthur falls, and it is now hopelessly doomed, Japan's triumph will be complete, and she will then have repaid with interest Russia's share in her former humiliation. It is now at the mercy of a long-range bombardment of her fleet; but another course pregnant with greater triumph is open to her. By a land investment at the isthmus already described, the garrison can be starved into surrender, and then Japan will not only have the fortress but the splendid fleet which now lies in its harbour; and the prospect of seeing her own flag hoisted on the powerful ships which were meant to destroy her may induce her to take the more patient if less brilliant course.

However, as Mr. Longford also declares that Russia is no stronger than China, his predictions should be taken with due reserve.

#### THE DANGER OF COMPLICATIONS.

Mr. Sydney Brooks writes in the *North American Review* on "England and the War." He maintains that the English alliance was practically equivalent to telling Japan to attack Russia, as without the alliance Japan could not have relied on French neutrality:—

The mere fact of the treaty made it certain that Japan would seize the first favourable opportunity to strike home, and no amount of sophistication can really acquit Lord Lansdowne of having, as it were, fixed a time limit within which the inevitable should come to pass.

The danger now is that either the defeat of Russia or Japan will make it difficult for France or England to refrain from intervention. England has not yet thought out this problem, and if Russia is beaten France may feel that abandoning her may mean the risk of being abandoned herself in case of a European war.

Mr. Sydney Brooks thinks the war was inevitable, as Russia could not possibly have given way. The domination of Japan in Korea would have duplicated the dangers which already exist from England in the Persian Gulf and Germany in the Baltic.

#### THE POSITION OF CHINA.

Mr. D. W. Boulger, in an article on "The Neutrality of China" in the *Contemporary Review*, urges that the Chinese troops should occupy Manchuria when the Japanese drive the Russians north, which he regards as the probable

issue of the war. China, he maintains, could do this without any breach of neutrality:—

Moreover, the Chinese Government can make a very good display of force. The foreign drilled army of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Viceroy of Pechihli cannot, after every deduction has been made for exaggeration, now number less than 50,000 men.

#### THE WAR AND THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Demetrius Boulger, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, declares that Germany is trying to influence France to join with her in aiding Russia, and thus, of course, bringing about war with ourselves. Against this German delusion, Mr. Boulger sets one of his own by hinting that the United States would join us if such a misfortune were to occur:—

If the United States were to send half-a-dozen battleships across the Atlantic to pass the next few months at the mouth of the Thames, the evidence thus afforded that England did not stand alone in the world would effectually baffle German machinations, and procure the interval needed for French opinion to become solid on the point that sentimental grounds are not sufficient for France to risk her whole future on behalf of Russia, and to destroy at the same time all chance of a genuine, uncostly, and disinterested accord with England.

#### DECLARATIONS OF WAR.

General Sir Frederick Maurice justifies the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, before declaring war, on the ground that declarations of war are neither necessary nor customary.

I could during the two centuries trace no case which justified the assumption that modern nations considered themselves under any obligation to send to a foreign Court a warning of coming war, delivered as a declaration of war at the foreign Court, in any instance in which advantage was to be gained by adhering to the principles of Baron Brunnov. As a rule, a "Declaration of War" is of precisely the same kind as those that were issued by Japan and by Russia respectively after the war had begun. Our declarations of war have been issued in a very solemn manner on the steps of the Royal Exchange. They warn all the King's subjects of the fact of war, and prescribe to them the conduct that it behoves them to follow in consequence. From time, place, and circumstance that cannot be regarded as intended to warn the threatened Power; and they have, in fact, in almost every instance been preceded by fierce fighting which has brought on the war.

#### THE ARMIES OF CHINA.

Colonel Grandprey contributes to the second March number of the *Revue de Paris* a really interesting paper on the armies of China. The Colonel was formerly French Military *Attaché* to the French Legation, and may be taken to know what he is talking about. He puts the population of China proper, without counting Manchuria, Thibet, and Turkestan, at more than 420 millions of inhabitants, and he takes the startling

view that this enormous mass would make first-rate raw material for an army, because the Chinaman is the same all over China. The difference of dialects—of which so much has been made by other writers—ends, he says, at a comparatively short distance away from the sea.

#### A MAN WITHOUT NERVES.

The Chinaman has an extraordinary vitality; he has a large family, partly, no doubt, because of the necessities of ancestor-worship, and he lives to a great age. Moreover, the Chinaman prospers quite regardless of climate, whereas the Japanese, for instance, have found it impossible to colonise Formosa because it is too hot, and Yezo because it is too cold. China is capable, therefore, of having an army stronger physically than those of all neighbouring countries. The Chinese are splendid marchers, and get along very well on nothing but rice and tea. Moreover, the Chinaman has no nerves unless he is an opium smoker, and as this is rather an expensive vice, the classes which would supply recruits for the army are practically free from it. This absence of nerves not only simplifies the medical service, but also renders the Chinaman indifferent to personal comfort. It is not necessary to protect him from mosquitoes, from heat, or from cold, and he never forgets his drill when he has once learnt it. Altogether he seems to be the most convenient soldier in the world, for he can sleep anywhere, and on anything, and at any time that it may be necessary for him to sleep.

#### HANDY FIRES.

Public spirit and patriotism are practically unknown in China, though there have been of late years some symptoms of a change in that respect; the army, therefore, appears to the general mass of Chinamen to be a band of parasites which costs much and produces no effect. Fraud and dishonesty is very rife in all the public services of China, and it is usual for the dishonest to hide their embezzlements by arson. The Ministry of Finance at Peking regularly catches fire every two or three years. On the other hand, curiously enough, in commerce the Chinese are rather remarkable for their probity.

It follows from all this that a Chinese army could be raised which would be a most potent military force, if it was commanded and led by officers who possessed the two gifts of imagination and accuracy, in which the Chinese are themselves deficient. Colonel Grandprey evidently hopes that China will in time be provided with such an army, for then—to use his own words—this vast country would no longer attract by its weakness the covetousness of foreigners, and so would cease to be a danger to the peace of the world.

## CHINESE SOUTH AFRICA.

"A British Colonist" contributes to the *Contemporary Review* a very useful article, summing up "British Rule in the Transvaal" as it exists on the eve of the introduction of Chinese labour:

Until South Africa is left severely alone to evolve order out of chaos; to manage its own population, both black and white; in other words, until South Africa is permitted to attempt the solution of its own problems unhampered by outside views, the progress of this vast compound unit of the Empire cannot be expected to proceed along the line of least resistance, in conformity with the natural trend of its evolution.

## SOUTH AFRICA'S FOUR PARTIES.

He defines four distinct South African Parties, apart from the capitalists: the new Labour Party, the British who were in South Africa before the war, the farmers (British and Boer), and the newcomers. The word "progressive" has no political meaning outside Cape Colony.

Extravagance he defines as the worst accusation against the present régime:—

## THE OVERCROWDED DEPARTMENTS.

The expenditure under British rule is grossly in excess of what it was under the Kruger régime. It is said that every Department employs many more clerks now than formerly, though the gold output is now much less and the public is less well served. Mr. Wybergh's Department was a case in point. Of all the Departments which demanded local knowledge on the part of the employés, to ensure administrative success, the Mines Department, Mr. Wybergh's, required it most. Yet, through no fault of Mr. Wybergh, his Department was saddled with numbers of newcomers, utterly ignorant of everything that would have made them of any use in so technical a Department. Hundreds are to be found in the various departments who have come to the country since the war, looking for the plums which others had the pluck, manhood and endurance to fight for through a long and arduous campaign. There are thousands of those who fought through the war, and thus helped to win the country, who are now left stranded.

Apparently this is due to Lord Milner personally, for the writer says:—

His tenacity to his opinions and to his aims are both carried so far that this very strength of character becomes on occasion a source of weakness, inasmuch as it sometimes misleads him. The other failing to which I must allude is, perhaps, best described as a disinclination to offend political and social friends by declining to provide billets for their poor young relatives. Thanks to this disinclination, the Departments upon which his administration depends so much for its success, and upon which his own reputation as an administrator consequently more or less depends, are seriously handicapped by a large proportion of useless, inexperienced officials.

## THE CHINESE A FAILURE.

The "British Colonist" declares "that South Africa should be a white man's country is precisely the very last thing the capitalists desire," and he makes it quite clear that the alleged attempt to employ white men in the mines was a fraud. But though

they are getting their way in the matter of Chinese, they will yet find that this will lead to more trouble than they foresee. Unskilled Chinamen at £4 a month, with rations, will be far less of an economic success than they anticipate; but then they will hide this fact unless the results are beyond hiding, as they will prefer to put up with having to deprive their shareholders of a considerable section of their dividends rather than replace the non-voting Chinaman (granting for the sake of argument that they get him) with the voting white man.

## "CHINESE LYTTELTON."

"Chinese Gordon" was a title of honour, but probably not even the warmest supporters of the present Colonial Secretary would like to see his name handed down to posterity as "Chinese Lyttelton." There is a sketch, accompanied by a coloured cartoon, in *C. B. Fry's Magazine*, by "Paladin," of Alfred Lyttelton as the first of Outdoor Men, which helps to deepen the sense of the irony of events which compels this charming and humane character to be implicated in so grievous a blot on British humanity as the Chinese Ordinance. The writer quotes a Liberal ex-Minister, who said that Mr. Balfour was a man with only one friend in the House of Commons—a friend who is "a very noble and gracious character." That friend is Alfred Lyttelton. The writer proceeds concerning Mr. Lyttelton:—

His nature is of that sweet and modest order which endears itself to men of all views, and spiritualises and consecrates the atmosphere of the sometimes sordid arena of party conflicts. He is a good man, holding his honour dear and keeping his soul pure. No breath of slander has tarnished his fair record, no whisper of calumny has touched his quiet fame. Men know that here is one who never stooped to do a mean action, and who has never trafficked in questionable things. He has "arrived" by a clean path.

There is something of the mystic in his appearance. Tall, lean, pale of countenance, with thin straight lips inclined to primness, and with large, steady eyes under white, overhanging brows, and a slight stoop in his shoulders as he paces quietly and solitarily about the lobby, he suggests to one a monk escaped from his cloister, donning for awhile the costume of the modern world as he goes to and fro studying the little lives of men.

One is tempted to reflect that, as his predecessor embodied the commercial "push" of his nation, Mr. Lyttelton represents its love of sport; for he believes in the moral worth and spiritual significance of games. But he does not believe in sport as an end in itself.

## COLOURED LABOUR IN THE AFRICAN MINES.

Sir H. H. Johnston contributed to the *Journal of the African Society* a valuable paper on the conditions of negro labour in South Africa. Evidently writing before the Chinese Ordinance had rendered the discussion acute, he says:—

Had the supply of black labour from Portuguese South-East Africa, from the native settlements in Zululand, Natal, Eastern Cape Colony, Bechuanaland and Rhodesia been sufficient, there would have been no labour problem before the consideration of the Government and the public at the present time. But the needs of the mining centres in temperate South Africa and Rhodesia far exceed the eighty thousand negroes that now come to work in that branch of industry. On the other hand, the East and Central African Protectorates which might furnish the quota of labourers desired are also developing, especially in the direction of agriculture, and very strong local opposition is shown towards any recruiting by South Africa in these directions. The problem may be solved by throwing open South Africa to the British labourer, in preference to the temporary expedient of the Asiatic (? British Indian), or by inducements to work being offered to the Bechuana, Mashona, Zulu, and Kaffir peoples. later on, no doubt, by that great increase in the negro populations of tropical Africa which all must hope to see under a long continuance of good government.

That the problem may be solved by the importation of British labour is the significant testimony by an expert.

### THE COMPOUND SYSTEM.

Sir Harry describes some of the conditions under which negro labour works when employed by high-class firms at Kimberley and in the mines of the Rand:—

The following is the dietary:—Indian corn meal, about 2lb. per diem. (In the case of Mozambique and Quelimane boys, for Indian corn is substituted 1lb. of rice per diem.) Beans, about 1lb. per week. Coffee, about 1lb. per week. Meat, about 1½lb. per week. Kaffir beer, which is generally brewed from sorghum or maize, about 4 pints per week. Lime juice issued where required or asked for. The hours of labour average about ten per diem, with a rest on Sundays and sometimes on Saturday afternoons.

The housing accommodation consists, for the most part, of compounds. These are usually barracks built in a hollow square, with means of egress facing the inside of the square, except for the main gateway. When in the compound the "boys" are practically under confinement, while undesirable visitors are equally kept out. At any rate there is control over their goings and comings. The principal difference between the native compounds of Johannesburg and Kimberley is that at the former place passes are issued which permit of free egress and ingress, whereas at Kimberley once the natives are engaged

for service they are not allowed to leave the compounds (which are much vaster in area, owing to the risk of theft of diamonds). It is also believed that by this compound system greater attention can be given to sanitation and to the checking of disease. According to the new municipal regulations in Johannesburg, sanitary arrangements are to be given very close attention, and various schemes are now under consideration for the comfort, religion, amusement, and, in some respects, the education of the negro workers.

He thinks that the heavy mortality, which is due chiefly to pulmonary diseases, might be obviated if greater care were given to clothing and changes of clothing on coming from the hot and dusty mine to the cold wind on the surface.

## MR. HENRY NORMAN ON THE FUTURE OF MOTORING.

In the course of a "Real Conversation" in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, recorded by Mr. William Archer, Mr. Henry Norman has something to say about the future of motoring. He confesses to being as confident of the speedy advent of "the motor era" as he is that the sun will rise tomorrow. He is astounded, moreover, at the lack of imagination which makes people ridicule so obvious a forecast.

"A cheap reliable motor will very soon be within the reach of men who have never been able to afford a horse. We are on the verge, let me tell you, of a great 'boom' in motors. What a multitude of people are waiting for is this: a car of ten horse-power (it cannot climb hills at a decent speed if it is less, and your average speed depends upon your speed up-hill), to carry either two people with luggage, or four people without, at a top speed of twenty-five miles an hour on the level, and a speed of ten miles an hour up a twelve per cent. hill: a car of very simple mechanism, the very best material and workmanship, absolute standardisation and interchangeability of parts, like an American rifle—so that in case of breakage you can telegraph for part No. 17, for instance, and put it in yourself with a screwdriver and a spanner; a car with little noise and no vibration; with both kinds of electric ignition, to avoid the most common cause of breakdown; a car, finally, that is really reliable—that can be counted to run day in and day out, and remain equally serviceable, with due replacement of wearing parts, for many years. When that car comes it will be wanted immediately by thousands—every country doctor in the three kingdoms, for example, will want it."

W.A.: "And this marvel is to cost—?"

MR. NORMAN: "It cannot cost less than £150, and it must not cost more than £200."

W.A.: "Is there no car with these qualities, at this price, now?"

MR. NORMAN: "Not to my knowledge."

W.A.: "And when will there be?"

MR. NORMAN: "Come for a drive with me this day three months!"

### THE CASE AGAINST CHINESE LABOUR.

The *Contemporary Review* for April opens with a very effective and closely-reasoned summary of the case against Chinese Labour, from the pen of Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P.

#### WHY CHINESE ARE EXCLUDED.

The Chinese, says Mr. Samuel, flourish in all climates, and cannot be assimilated:—

It was a sound instinct in the people which, in every temperate country, without exception, to which the Chinese have made their way—in the United States, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand—has led, after bitter experience and long agitation, to their complete or almost complete exclusion.

The fact that the Yellow Man will not be allowed to settle in the Transvaal in no way affects the argument, as every Chinaman who is repatriated will be succeeded by another.

#### WHITE LABOUR PRACTICABLE.

Mr. Samuel states that there is no doubt whatever that white men could be profitably employed in the mines:—

Is it possible to believe that, if gold mining can be profitably pursued, with white labour, under the less favourable conditions of America, cheap coloured labour should be an indispensable necessity under the easier conditions of the Rand?

Moreover where white men have been employed in the Rand mines since the war they have proved a success, and an extension of this, leaving to the blacks only the underground work, would make the present complement of 70,000 Kaffirs sufficient.

#### THE RANDLORDS' REAL MOTIVES.

The real objection is two-fold. In the first place, white labour with white methods would involve a re-modelling of the industrial organisation that would demand much thought and much exertion; and the natural indolence of mankind is such that managers and engineers, who have been accustomed to work with one form of cheap coloured labour, when that runs short instinctively prefer to seek some other form of cheap coloured labour rather than undertake the complete recasting of their methods which the substitution of whites would involve. The second motive operates even more powerfully. White labour, even though it be obtainable, even though it be economical, is not desired, owing to the fact that the Trade Union and Ballot are feared by the mine-owners.

#### THE RETARDATION OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Chinese Labour Ordinance nullifies one of the justifications of the war:—

The safety of a grant of self-government largely depends upon the existence in the electorate of a majority of British over Boers. There was full recognition of this situation during and after the war. Bri-

tish settlement was to be encouraged. The Yeomanry were invited to become farmers. An organisation was formed to promote the emigration of English women to South Africa. It was felt that it was essential above all to counterbalance the existing preponderance and the rapid natural growth of the Boer population. Yet, now that there is an economic attraction to British workmen, needing no artificial stimulus, no State grants, no organisation by societies, the British Government deliberately acquiesces in the door being shut in the face of its own people. And while on the one hand it precludes a movement which is indispensable to the political stability of the Transvaal, on the other hand it substitutes for it another movement which will introduce fresh complications into a position already complex enough.

Finally, the conditions of serfage in which the Chinese will live are repugnant to British ideas and principles.

### THE SACRED NUMBER SEVEN.

An interesting article on the mystical and sacred number seven has been contributed by Herr E. Sabel to the March number of *Nord und Süd*.

The writer tells the history of the use and significance of the number from the earliest known Bible times. The number appears in the Veda probably as early as the sixteenth or seventeenth century B.C.; it was familiar to the ancient Brahmins, the Babylonians, and the Chinese; in the legends connected with Buddha it frequently occurs; the Babylonians talked of seven worlds, seven rivers, seven evil spirits, and are said to have changed their week of five days for one of seven; and in China, even before the days of Buddhism, seven was an important number. Naturally the mystical use of the number soon spread among the neighbouring nations—the inhabitants of Mesopotamia and Chaldea, the Assyrians, and the Medes and Persians. It occurs in Zoroastrianism, and in Persian epic story and Persian history it is a favourite number. The number was also known to the Ancient Egyptians.

In Ancient Greece and in Ancient Rome seven was in constant use. In Astronomy we have the Seven Stars or Pleiades. We read of the Seven-branched Candlestick and many other "sevens" in the Old Testament. In the Apocalypse seven is the leading number. Mahomet speaks of seven heavens. In the Koran there are seven heavens, seven earths, seven seas. In the Talmud also there are seven heavens. There is the legend of the Seven Sleepers, the Seven Christian youths of Ephesus persecuted under Decius, who hid themselves in a cave and slept there for nearly two hundred years. We know the seven chief virtues and the seven deadly sins of the Catholic Church, and we have the seventh heaven, or a state of supreme bliss of popular usage.

### LORD CURZON AND THIBET.

The Thibet Mission or Expedition—whichever may be the right name for it—naturally continues to cause anxiety to the French allies of Russia, and the continuation of M. Bérard's comments on the subject in the *Revue de Paris*, possesses a certain importance. The last Blue Book on Thibet shows, according to M. Bérard, the firm belief of Lord Curzon in a great Russo-Chinese conspiracy aiming at Russian dominion in Lhasa, and the determination of the Viceroy to checkmate this scheme. M. Bérard goes on to point out that the earliest explorers of Thibet were all Frenchmen, and that the English, the Russians, the Swedes, and the Germans only came afterwards.

### MYSTERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS.

M. Bérard attempts to throw light upon the mysterious negotiations between St. Petersburg and Lhasa, and he believes that the revelations of a certain M. Ular exercised a deciding influence on the mind of Lord Curzon. This gentleman took the view that when the Government of India annexed the district of Ladak, which was incontestably a part of Thibet, the Dalai Lama became from thenceforward a mortal enemy of England. He had endeavoured to induce the Emperor of China to intervene; but Pekin was, of course, powerless. Further annexations on the part of India increased, if possible, the indignation of the Dalai Lama, or, rather, of the governing powers behind the throne at Lhasa, who saw their dream of a kind of pan-Buddhism, extending all over Manchuria, Burmah, Mongolia, Turkestan, and other vast areas, considerably interfered with. Hence the *rapprochement* with Russia, which was clearly forced upon Lhasa by the impotence of Pekin. The Thibetan Envoy who furnished M. Ular with the basis of his revelations seems to have frankly looked upon the Tsar as the future hope and protector of a great and powerful Buddhist theocracy.

### WHAT WERE RUSSIA'S AIMS?

Later on M. Ular explained that China and Russia had agreed to share in future the protection of Thibet—Russia undertaking military control, while China took charge of administration and commerce. Most significant of all, the Dalai Lama conferred upon the Tsar the official title enjoyed for two centuries by the Manchu Emperors of China, namely "Lord and Guardian of the Gifts of the Faith." This made the Tsar into a sort of Buddhist Charlemagne, and turned the Dalai Lama himself into a mere Viceroy for Russia. The pan-Buddhist movement, assiduously spread in Siam and even Burmah and British India, aimed at checking British ambitions, and

especially the dream of a railway uniting Calcutta and Pekin. M. Bérard, however, thinks that Russia's real aim at Lhasa was to assist her interests in Mongolia and China itself by conciliating the Buddhist clergy, while Lord Curzon was influenced by the prospect of obtaining a market for tea from Assam, as well as for the wool of Bradford.

M. Bérard goes on to say that there were signs that Lord Curzon realised the unfortunate effects of the annexation of Sikkim by India, and even contemplated at one time the restoration to Thibet of certain districts, but he soon became converted to stronger measures. M. Bérard pays a tribute to the moderation and good faith of the British Government in London, who did not fail to discuss matters in a friendly spirit with St. Petersburg, but he makes it clear that the effect of what he calls "the Curzonian Imperialism" will be to bring about a Russian advance in another direction, or, rather, that that would have been the effect if the war with Japan had not broken out.

### NEGLECTED WEI-HEI-WEI.

There is an interesting article upon this British-Chinese port in the *Fortnightly Review*. The writer has a high opinion of the value of the place:—

Possessing the only natural harbour in Chinese waters, north of the Yang-tse, within one day's steam of the Peiho and the Korean capital, and less than six hours from the terminus of the great Siberian Railway, it seems impossible to exaggerate the military importance of its position. Commercially, what do we find? The neighbouring port of Chefoo, labouring under all the disadvantages of shallow water, bad communication with the interior, an unprotected roadstead, and Chinese administration, has an ever-increasing export trade. (Net value of the trade of the port, Tls. 37,660,510 for 1901, as against Tls. 27,058,328 for 1900.)

It is a fine country, our portion of Shantung, and one not to be given away lightly (as some are foolish enough to suggest) to our friendly (?) German kinsfolk.

The writer recommends that a drastic change should be instituted, and that England should at once set to work to carry out the following scheme:—

- (a) Commence the railway.
- (b) Arm the forts as designed.
- (c) Build a protected harbour for ten battleships. (This would be South of Liu-kung-tau, and would not interfere with the trade of Port Edward.)
- (d) Move the garrison of Tientsin to Wei-hei-wei.
- (e) Encourage the Chinese Fleet to look upon it as their Northern Port.

### THE FUTURE OF THE SLAV.

The *Fortnightly Review* for March contains a very interesting speculative article by Dr. Emil Reich on "The Slav and his Future." The article was written before the outbreak of war, but is all the more instructive for that.

#### EXPANSION OF RUSSIA.

Reviewing Russia's marvellous expansion, Dr. Reich comments that immense territorial conglomerations and vast throngs of population have not usually gone far in the making of history. He maintains that Russia is incapable of seriously menacing the peace of Europe from a military point of view. There has been a tendency to exaggerate the grounds of hostility that exist between England and Russia. Dr. Reich practically justifies Russia in the present war by saying that, sooner or later, she must acquire an ice-free and open port on the Pacific Ocean.

Russia's future, he predicts, "will be fully occupied with her colonial, industrial, social and political development, and if we may judge from historic precedent, her social growth will of necessity precede her political development."

#### RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' ENDURANCE.

Dr. Reich, dealing with the military question, makes the following comparison between the loss-bearing endurance of Russia's soldiers and the Italians:—

At the battle of Zorndorf (1758), 45 per cent. of the Russian army was left upon the field, and the losses at Kunersdorf (1759) were equally heavy. Here are the percentages of Russian casualties in several other famous engagements:—Austerlitz (1805), 15 per cent.; Eylau (1807), 28 per cent.; Friedland (1807), 24 per cent.; Borodino (1812), 31 per cent.; Warsaw (1831), 18 per cent.; Inkerman (1854), 24 per cent.; Plevna (I.) (1877), 28 per cent.; Plevna (II.), 28 per cent.; Plevna (III.), 17 per cent. Observe now the Italian lists, and the striking contrast which they show:—St. Lucia (1848), 2 per cent.; Custoza (1848), 1.2 per cent.; Mortara (1849), 2.2 per cent.; Novara (1849), 5 per cent.; Solferino (1859), 8 per cent.; Custoza (1866), 4 per cent. He claims, however, that Russian generalship has not hitherto so distinguished itself.

#### THE RENASCENCE OF POLAND.

Part of his article is devoted to Poland, which he declares is very much alive as a national unit.

Poland will, perhaps, some day take up towards Germany the same position which Hungary has taken up towards Austria, and we may witness the formation of a Polono-German dualism, on the same lines as the present Austro-Hungarian dualism, in which the union is only maintained in external relations.

Dr. Reich's characterisation of the women of Poland is worth quoting:—

Of all Poland's shortcomings, the greatest is her woman. Her appearance is generally enough to carry all before her. Her beauty is, as a rule, of the type which the French have so expressively called the *fausse maigre*; she has flashing eyes and very much of the grace of the women of France, but with a deeper current of passion. To set off her beauty she has, as a rule, a wealth of brilliant and engaging conversation, which is irresistible when it flows in her own melodious language, with its magnificent cadences. Liszt has said that the only safety from the sorcery of the Polish liquid *l*, as spoken by a Polish woman, is in flight. The love, the necessity for intrigue, which is part of the being of every Slav, is carried to a fine art by the Polish woman. But all her power of fascination is counterbalanced by an absolute lack of any capacity for her household duties. She is not like the Frenchwoman, who can be always charming without disdaining the cares and troubles of her own *ménage*. The existence of the Polish woman is truly that of a butterfly; never did a proverbial expression find a better application. She is brilliant, dazzlingly brilliant and captivating in the *salon*, and at times heroically brave, even on the battlefield. But for the hum-drum existence of every day, which nourishes the stamina of a nation, she has no aptitude.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The editor, Mr. George Harvey, writes very enthusiastically in the *North American Review* on the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

That genuine friendliness of the American people has been won Englishmen may assume without qualification. They ought indeed to know that, just as the greatest bitterness in personal quarrels is engendered within the individual family, so it is in a wider sense within the greater race family; and just as no reconciliation is so complete, so full of subsequent consideration and generosity, as one following a clannish estrangement, so it is with kindred nations.

Mr. Harvey regards this reconciliation as permanent. He ascribes our old bickerings with the United States as mainly due to ignorance on both sides. The present good relations have been established partly for sentimental and partly for substantial reasons. A quarrel between the two countries would be disastrous for economical reasons; and now that America has oversea possessions liable to attack by a strong naval Power, she has every reason for keeping on good terms with John Bull.

Shakespeare's songs and allusions to music form a never-failing topic of interest to musicians of every land. The latest contribution to the subject is an article, accompanied by musical illustrations, in the *Rivista Musicale Italiana*, by H. J. Conrat.

## MEMORIES OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Lady Ribblesdale contributes to the April *Nineteenth Century* a very interesting article describing a visit paid by herself and her husband to Mr. Gladstone in December, 1892. It is full of good stories and vivid touches:—

At luncheon Mr. Gladstone complained seriously of the thin glass of the new tumblers, proved to demonstration by the one he had just tipped over smashing to atoms in his plate. Mrs. Drew tried to persuade him that they were a great improvement on the old thick ones, and dragged me into the controversy by asserting that they met with my unqualified approval. At this Mr. Gladstone said severely that he disputed my right to vote upon the subject, as I was not a ratepayer. I said I would willingly take up my abode there in order to be put upon the register if he would allow me to stay. He again scowled disapprovingly of the tumbler, and said, "My dear, it is an injudicious inference from a wine-glass."

## THE MOST HEROIC RACE ON EARTH.

Of the Montenegrins, Mr. Gladstone said that—

They were the finest and most heroic race in the world, and that for four hundred years they had fought against superior Powers for their freedom. They had presented him with a sword. "It was," he said, "no common sword, but one which looked as if it had drunk deep of human blood"; and as he said this there was something almost Montenegrin in his tone and expression. He asked his guest if he knew where the worst roads in the world existed. Mr. L—— was not to be puzzled, and answered, "In London."

"Yes," said the Prime Minister, "the road at the bottom of Berkeley Square shook my poor bones to pieces in a four-wheeler the other day. Ugh! I can feel it now;" and at this he acted the screws and contortions his body had gone through in the bumping cab.

Towards the end of breakfast Mrs. Drew's pretty little two-year-old girl pattered in with naked feet. Her colouring was like a sun-ripened apricot, and her deep-set eyes gleamed blue from under her eyebrows. It was a fascinating sight to see her and her grandfather's heads close together. He became most like a child of the two; and delighted even more than she did in their games with the black Spitz and the Jack-in-the-box which stood awaiting her on the table. There was no imitation fun about their play.

## A TEA-DRINKER.

Tea was more than usually comforting that afternoon, and Mr. Gladstone, who is a tea-drinker, sat down snugly at the table. As he handed me the muffins, he said the person who takes the top piece is as self-denying as the man who chooses the leg of a chicken.

On hearing Ribblesdale say we had heard Mr. Jowett preach on Wesley in Westminster Abbey, he asked us eagerly how Mr. Jowett estimated Wesley's intellectual qualities. Ribblesdale answered that he put his character before everything else; to which Mr. Gladstone added that, as an

organiser, Wesley stood as high in his opinion as Ignatius Loyola; his followers now numbered 12,000,000 at the minimum, and 20,000,000 at the maximum. He agreed with Ribblesdale in his view that everything Jowett said had distinction of its own, both in clearness of thought and perfection of form. Ribblesdale quoted Mr. Jowett's remark that Wesley "gave men hints which they needed and understood." Mr. Gladstone apparently liked this, but his disapproval was quite as marked when Ribblesdale ventured to describe the Nonconformists' religion as beatified common-sense.

As the clock struck eleven Mr. Gladstone got up and bolted from the room like a shot out of a gun, bidding good-night to nobody. I wondered if this rapid exit were his usual practice, and found that the retreat, though not usually so hurried, was always unceremonious.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TABLE TALK.

Mr. H. W. Lucy contributes to *Cornhill* a sketch of his visit to "the city of magnificent distances." He describes the Congressional Library as the most beautiful building of the kind in the world. Recording his impressions of a visit to the White House, he says that the qualities of culture, eloquence and magnetism which have made the American Ambassador in this country famous are, one is agreeably surprised to find, enlarged in the President. Seated with a small group of statesmen and travellers—the rough rider in whom foreign nations have come to recognise a statesman of highest rank disclosed the scholar versed alike in ancient and modern literature. In its variety, grasp of subject, out-of-the-way knowledge, and its evidence of marvellous memory, the table-talk of the President reminds me more of Mr. Gladstone's than of any man I have known.

He finds time for his voluminous and multifarious reading in using up odd ten minutes and quarters of an hour, with occasional wakening at early hours to find a volume by his bedside. In the course of conversation, the President is reported as emphatically deprecating the ultimate annexation of Panama. "The United States," he said, "have enough to care for without appropriating tropical territory." Of the German Emperor he remarked: "If he had been born an American citizen, on however low a social scale, he would have come to be boss of his ward." He told of his visit to San Domingo some thirty years ago, when a guide, pointing to a doorway, remarked: "That is where our last Emperor was shot." An aged resident in that island was asked: "How many revolutions have you seen?" and replied "Forty-two." Mr. Lucy reports the presence among the pictures on the wall of a curious gift from the German Emperor. It is a large sketch which he had drawn to scale with his own hand of every ship in the American Navy.

### THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

Dr. Emil Reich's articles on the futures of European nations are continued in the April *Fortnightly*. He says that the greatest force which is working for Germany's future welfare is her intellectuality.

The systematic thoroughness with which everything is carried out in the world of intellect is almost inconceivable. When anyone has been compelled for years to make use of German books, he will begin to realise the immense labour which has been done by Germans in the organisation of knowledge. From his earliest years the German youth, whatever degree of learning he may eventually be meant to attain, is at any rate taught to learn systematically. He is never permitted to specialise in any subject until he has a complete grasp of generalities, in order that he may have in his mind at least a sense of the proportion of what he has to learn.

#### INTELLECT ON THE SEA.

Germany carries this quality into her military and naval preparations.

Every month witnesses the publication of some new book on naval tactics, naval construction, or naval history, and no pains are being spared in order that Germans may make the most minute and searching study of all that appertains to exhaustive and practical knowledge of everything that is requisite to a first-class navy. The drift of all this busy, unflagging preparation can hardly be doubtful. For fifty years there was the same hum of an army making ready, the same keen attention to military affairs, the same drilling of soldiers and training of officers before Germany hurled herself irresistibly upon France, full of sanguine confidence in her success. In the same manner there can be no doubt that Germany is arming herself with patient, calculating, and laborious perseverance for the day when she shall at last feel ready to throw down the gauntlet of defiance in the face of England.

#### THE ELBE-TRIESTE CANAL.

He regards a canal between the Elbe and Trieste as the greatest of Germany's ambitions. But it is a mistake to suppose that Austria has lost all resisting power. Germany's effort to Teutonise Alsace-Lorraine, says Dr. Reich, has been a failure. Her ambitions now turn towards Holland, but she has nothing to offer the Dutch worth having, except pecuniary compensation.

#### THE CURSE OF THE BUREAUCRAT.

Of Germany's defects, Dr. Reich says:—

It is difficult to believe, judging from the past, that the Germans will ever be able to mature that ideal development of both man and woman which alone can be considered as the palm and prize of the highest form of civilisation. The German woman, in spite of many a great national quality, has so far not given proof or hopes justifying us in the assumption that she will in her proper sphere create the same charm of graceful idealism that so many Ger-

man intellectual men have succeeded in creating in the sphere of intellectual idealism. More serious still is the deficiency of the Germans in that they have suffered their whole political life to be officialised and thus Byzantinised.

Even within the last thirty years they have, outside Bismarck, produced not a single great political personality. We see a number of hard, steady, and honest workers; but not a single great personality. The over-bureaucratisation of the whole of political life in Germany leaves, as a rule, little elbow-room for the growth of free, untrammelled, and elastic forces. Rome owed her greatness chiefly, as does England in our own time, to the great number of men who, unfettered by any bureaucratic routine, devoted all their strength to the great political and social problems of their country. Germany, therefore, runs the great danger of quickening but little the onward march of women towards the ideal, and of paralysing the resources of her men by subjecting them to an excessive bureaucracy.

### BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

#### A FRENCH VIEW.

In the first March number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Moireau sketches in a very fair and interesting manner the dramatic awakening of the British public to a sense of their naval deficiencies. He brings out very clearly the point that it has almost always been the pressure of public opinion from outside which has aroused our sleepy officialdom. It is curious to recall that, so late as the year 1841, the Admiralty officially announced it to be their duty to discourage the employment of steamships, and declared their conviction that the introduction of steam in the fleet could only inflict a fatal blow to the maritime supremacy of the Empire.

There is no need to follow M. Moireau as he traces in detail how far we have travelled from that sort of attitude. He passes from what are now matters of history to discuss whether the enormous financial sacrifices which her fleet imposes upon Great Britain can be continued indefinitely, and he says that thinking men are already contemplating a time when they will have to be reduced. It is this eventuality which explains, in his opinion, two tendencies of British policy: (1) the ready acceptance given to the idea of an international agreement for limiting the growth of armaments, and (2) the anxious desire for friendly relations with certain Powers, notably with France. Meanwhile he declares that it is the immediate duty of England to see that she has a fleet capable, even at the moment of a declaration of war, of blocking in the enemy's ports all hostile fleets. Given an indecisive battle at the beginning, and England is already almost lost, her communications with the rest of the world are compromised, her transport hung up, her commerce arrested, her industry paralysed, her population haunted with the nightmare of famine.

## IS GENIUS PRECOCIOUS?

Both numbers of *La Revue* for March are largely taken up with interesting letters from well-known men, mostly French, on the precocity of genius—whether remarkable men have also been remarkable children, and whether the abundant promises of early life usually end in fulfilment or disappointment. The study is particularly interesting in the light it throws on the question of the precocity of genius, raised by Mr. Havelock Ellis in his recent "Study of British Genius," reviewed in our April number. Mr. Havelock Ellis asserted that, with certain notorious exceptions, British children of genius were undoubtedly precocious; but the answers given by the sixty-four eminent men and one eminent woman (the Duchesse d'Uzès) selected by M. Finot are by no means unanimous on the point. They are, however, fairly well agreed that musical and artistic genius shows itself at an early, usually a very early, age. Many eminent men, however, in other ranks of life have not been at all remarkable children—at least, if one may judge by their own confession. Mathematical ability also usually shows itself early. But it is clear that in the opinion of quite half of those consulted youthful promises are very frequently in no way fulfilled.

## STUDYING ASTRONOMY, AGED FIVE!

M. Berthelot, secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, while admitting that in his classes he took a high place, considers he was in no way a "prodigy." The late Mr. Lecky confessed that neither was he a prodigy; he passed his examinations in a good ordinary way, nothing more. Senator Mantegazza affirms that as genius is due to a certain incompletely understood structure of the cerebral cells, it must exist from the moment of conception. A frequently expressed opinion is that, admitting that many children of remarkable promise develop into mediocrities, it is because of their education having been ill-directed and their studies injudiciously selected. M. Camille Flammarion, who wrote his first work ("The Plurality of Worlds") at the age of nineteen, began to study astronomy at five years old, "for it was the eclipse of the sun on October 9th, 1847, which left on me the most unforgettable impression of the first years of my life." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant frankly admits that at the Lycée he did badly; but even at school he found a master who foretold for him an exceptional future—a prophecy singularly enough repeated more than once. At Nîmes, for instance, where he travelled when still a youth, his hotel-keeper would take no money, so strong was his impression that his guest's visit would bring him good fortune.

## A REMARKABLE CONFESSION.

M. Paul Bourget makes a remarkable confession. He cannot remember the time when he could not read and write. When barely five he read Shakespeare and Scott; but at school he was not remarkable. "To this day any work done to order (a speech, a special article) has a somewhat paralysing effect on me, which I have always attributed . . . to the fact that I am only half conscious of composing. *It needs an effort to persuade myself that one of my printed books that I am re-reading, even one that I have just finished, is really mine.*"

M. Sully-Prudhomme must certainly have been an unusual child himself, but does not think the precocity of a child any proof that a remarkable future is before it. M. Jules Breton considers that all great artists have been precocious—an opinion fairly generally shared by the other artists consulted. M. Rodin considers precocious children, as a rule, fulfil their promises, provided they are judiciously treated. "For myself, I have never been a youthful prodigy. I can only tell you this—in my youth I had great facility, but I have always worked hard, with a profound love of my art and of nature."

On the whole, the trend of opinion is against precocious children. Any parent possessing such a child, and reading these articles, need not raise his hopes too high.

## MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S TEMPER.

In the *Young Man* Mr. Hugh Arthur Scott, who was for a short time amanuensis to Mr. Herbert Spencer, gives, on the whole, a sympathetic and admiring sketch of the philosopher's character. He feels it his duty to refer to another characteristic which no true record of the philosopher could overlook:—

Beyond all question he was an extremely irascible man. No one could be less philosophical in his manner at times than "our great philosopher." The slightest trifles were enough to put him out on occasion, and, in the heat of the moment, he was apt to say and do things which no doubt he afterwards regretted. He was not, it must be confessed, an altogether easy man to have relations with. That inflexible integrity which distinguished him was accompanied at the same time by a certain angularity of temperament which more than frequently bred discord. Liberalism, says Emerson, somewhere, is individual and imperious; conservatism is *debonair* and social. Spencer was emphatically individual and imperious. He was emphatically not one who suffered fools gladly; and as, like Carlyle, he took the view that most people (including Carlyle himself, it may be added) fell within this category, his relations with his contemporaries were often strained.

## DID BULWER LYTTON DISCOVER RADIIUM ?

Mr. Arthur Hornblow, in the *Critic*, of New York, for March, has an interesting article on scientific discoveries and inventions which, years before, existed as the fantastic dreams of imaginative writers. He refers to Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea," and "The Steam-House," in which the submarine boat and the automobile were described thirty years before they were introduced. Similarly, Robrida and others anticipated the Santos Dumont balloon and the Langley kite; and John Ury Lloyd, in his "Etidorpha," accurately described what we now know as the X-ray.

The most extraordinary prophecy by a writer of fiction, however, is the discovery of Radium by Bulwer Lytton in his novel "The Coming Race," written some thirty years ago. The book is an account of a remarkable race of human beings that lived in the bowels of the earth; it tells how they came there, and how they enjoyed the mechanical inventions known to our age. In course of time there grew up fierce competition among the different communities, strife between classes, war between state and state, and all this was brought to a close by the discovery of Vril, which seems identical with Radium. Mr. Hornblow thus considers the similarities between Vril and Radium:—

(1.) Bulwer-Lytton says a small amount of Vril could destroy a city as large as London, and that a child could destroy an army by merely pointing at it a staff charged with the substance. Science assures us to-day that the power of Radium is almost limitless, that two pounds of it could destroy three millions of people, and that one ounce would blow up a battle-ship.

(2.) Bulwer-Lytton's subterranean race lighted their streets and houses with Vril. Science tells us that Radium gives out light and heat without waste or diminution. It is, therefore, only a question of proper adaptation when the world will use Radium for lighting purposes.

(3.) This wonderful Vril of the novelist could, he claimed, cure disease. Indeed, the race depended wholly on it to restore or invigorate life. Experiments recently made with Radium in our hospitals demonstrate that it will cure certain forms of disease, such as lupus and other skin diseases. It is also believed that it will cure cancer. On the other hand, if applied differently it will burn the skin and destroy life. Physicians declare that air rendered radio-active will cure consumption, and that water rendered radio-active will relieve stomach trouble. Could, then, Bulwer-Lytton have been otherwise than inspired when he wrote half a century ago of Vril: "It enables the physical organisation to re-establish the equilibrium of its natural powers, and thereby to cure itself"?

## HERBERT SPENCER AND CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Herbert Macpherson in *Cornhill* sketches Herbert Spencer, and says of him that intellectual evolution in his mind reached, on the philosophic side, the highest stage yet attained. He laments the morbid interest in his health, in which "he turned upon himself, upon his physical state, the great analytic power which is manifested in his writings." He laid too little stress, Mr. Macpherson says, on the personal equation in history. His optimism got a severe shock by the war in South Africa. Perhaps the most interesting paragraph is the following:—

Spencer's deficient insight into human nature on the emotional side showed itself also in his treatment of the evolution of religion. A Dissenter brought up in an atmosphere of religion, one would have expected him to have known something of the soul-torturings which distinguished some of his contemporaries. His writings betray no Carlylean wrestlings with life. He treats Christianity with the same philosophic impartiality as he treats Paganism. Struck with this, I asked him in conversation if he had ever, like George Eliot, accepted, then doubted, and finally, after spiritual pangs, emancipated himself from Christianity. Calmly he replied that it was not a case of acceptance and rejection of Christianity; his mind lay outside of it from the first. What did not appeal to him he undervalued, and matters that did not lie within the scope of his philosophy he did not take the trouble to study.

## THE WRITING DOWN OF AN OLD SONG.

There is something strangely attractive about the account given by Stephen Gwynn, in the *Fortnightly Review*, of his writing down an ancient Irish song in the ancient Irish tongue from the lips of an illiterate peasant. The ballad tells the story of Cuchulaine. A less ancient version had previously been printed, but James Kelly, the peasant in question, objected to the modernisation.

"It's the same song," he said, "sure enough, but there's things changed in it, and I know rightly about them. Someone was giving it the way it would be easier to understand, leaving out the old hard words. And I did that myself once or twice the last day you were here, and I was vexed after, when I would be thinking about it. And this day you will be to take down what I say, let you understand it or not; just word for word, the right way it should be spoken."

The writer adds:—

There you have in a glimpse the custodian of legend. The man was illiterate, technically, but he knew by instinct, as his ancestors had known before him, that he was the guardian of the life of a song; he recognised that it was a scripture which he had no right to mutilate or alter. He had to the full that respect for a work of literature which is the best indication of a scholar.

### THE SECRET OF UNIVERSAL HAPPINESS.

A recent number of the *Nouvelle Revue* contains a most striking and important article by M. Novikoff, in which he expounds a truly noble idea of universal happiness. He begins by asserting that it is a fundamental error—as, indeed, Mr. Balfour has already pointed out—to believe that the wealth of one nation can be increased at the expense of the wealth of another nation, and it is equally an error to suppose that wealth can be increased by destroying it by means of bloated armaments and war. The real truth is that wealth can only be increased by the most rational and most complete exploitation of the resources of our globe.

#### WITH THE UPPER CLASSES? NO.

How, then, is this association to be realised practically? M. Novikoff believes that the initiative in each country ought to belong, but does not actually, to the aristocracy, the governing and cultivated class which always ought to be, even if it is not, in the van of progress. War is responsible for the perverted notion, which he admits is common in aristocracies, that to take wealth produced by others is honourable, while to produce wealth is shameful and degrading.

#### WITH THE MIDDLE CLASSES? NO.

M. Novikoff has even less hopes of the middle classes, who are hypnotised by the terror of Socialism, and he declares that the object of Socialism—namely, to give to each inhabitant of each planet an existence worthy of man—is the beginning and the ending of all political wisdom, while the means proposed, namely, collectivism, is pure madness. The solution of the social question, he says, is not only possible with individualism, but is only realisable by it. But so long as the present international anarchy endures, so long will the social question be insoluble.

#### THE NEW SAVIOURS OF SOCIETY.

M. Novikoff is driven to conclude that salvation will come from the working classes—from them will come that federation of the civilised world which, when it is realised, will produce one state so perfect that no one will want to change its institutions. Already the dominating Powers on the globe are reduced to nine—namely, Germany, England, Austria, China, the United States, France, Italy, Japan and Russia, and the pretended interests which divide them are merely phantoms created by the ignorance of statesmen. But from where will the initiative come? It will come, he says, from that Government which will

be the first to abandon the metaphysical distractions of diplomacy in order to consider the real, concrete interests of its citizens. He goes on to consider the great Powers in order. Regretfully he admits that his own country, Russia, is the least prominent of all. England also he rejects, in spite of the deep and ancient feeling of justice displayed by her citizens. Although she is the freest country in the world, yet owing to the extraordinary narrow-mindedness of her statesmen there is, unfortunately, little hope that she will take this magnificent initiative. He has some hopes of Germany and some of the United States, though he is greatly troubled by the latter country's recent incursion into a policy of conquest.

#### WHO WILL BEGIN?

On the whole, it is on France and Italy, the two great Latin nations, that he bases his greatest hopes. Italy, he says, is the only modern nation whose public law is based on the principle of nationalities. Union would come about by a simultaneous disarmament of the Powers, which would place the European States in a position analogous to that of the forty-five Republics which form the great federation of the United States. Such difficult questions as that of Alsace-Lorraine would be settled by a plébiscite of the inhabitants.

### NESTING BOXES.

In the April number of the *Girl's Realm* Mr. Granville Sharp has an interesting article, entitled "Making Friends with the Birds." The two chief resources, he says, will be connected either with offers of food or the provision of nesting-sites. He thus describes the nesting-box, which he finds handy and sightly:—

I get from a joiner a plain box of half-inch deal. The back from top to bottom is 10 in. by 5 in. This allows 1½ in. above and below for convenience in fastening to a tree with wire, leaving 7 in. for the back proper. The front is 6 in. by 5 in. In this way the top slopes forward for throwing off rain. The sides are 5 in. wide. These measurements are from the outside. The inside will be 4 in. square at the base, with the front of 5 in. and back 6 in.

Nothing is more important than to prevent rain from dropping through into the inside. So the top should be large, so as to overlap both at the sides and in front—say 6 in. square. With the same object of keeping out wet the movable part of the top should be hinged, like the lid of a salt-box, by nailing a broad strip of leather all the way across. The diameter of the entrance hole may be 1¼ in., or at most 1½ in. The entrance should be near enough to the penthouse lid to be partly protected. A perch fixed below will be much appreciated. Such a box should cost about eighteen-pence. It is as well to paint it green outside, or stain it.

### THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR.

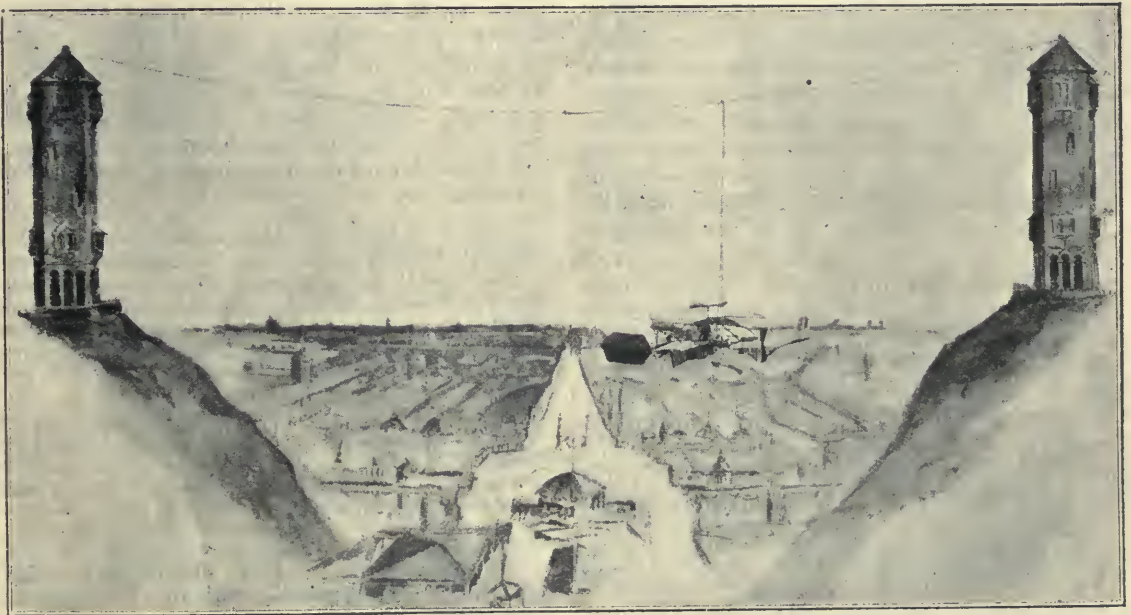
Mr. J. Brisben Walker, writing in the *Cosmopolitan* of "The Final Conquest of the Air," says that the pettiness of the human mind has never been so well illustrated as by the slow evolution of the flying machine, which he clearly regards as a possibility of the not very remote future. He agrees, evidently, with Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has given special attention to the problem of aerial navigation. Professor Langley hazarded recently two prophecies: First, that within twelve months there would be a practical flying machine; secondly, that within twenty-five years the aeroplane would be the safest means of transportation. The American Board of Ordnance clearly recognise that if an aeroplane can be built able to carry even a hundred pounds of dynamite and to move swiftly and without the aid of any gas apparatus, the art of war will be for ever revolutionised. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis offers £20,000 in prizes for the most successful flying machines. Mr. Walker says he has devised a means for experimental work which he believes removes almost all risk to life—a method which he proceeds to explain. The article is one of the most sanguine anticipations of aerial navigation that have yet appeared. It abounds in illustrations of airships and balloons, from 1784 down to those of M. Santos-Dumont and Mr. Stanley Spencer. Mr. Walker figures it out that an aero-

plane will be able to carry thirty-three passengers from New York to Chicago, 1000 miles, for 4s. per person, at a net profit of £4 12s. a day.

### KEW GARDENS.

Mr. Richard Davey contributes to *Cassell's* an interesting illustrated sketch of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. Amongst the many treasures that it contains, he gives this account of the largest flower known:—

The *Victoria Regia*—the queen of water lilies, the largest flower known—has for more than half a century proved an unfailing object of interest; and even on the hottest day in summer the house devoted to its cultus, if one may so call it, is well attended by its worshippers. This wonderful plant was first discovered in 1801 by Father La Cueva, a Spanish friar and missionary. In a spirited letter to his Government he describes the amazement which seized him on beholding the glorious blossoms of the *Mais del Aqua*, or Water Maize, as it is called by the Spaniards of the country. This queen of water lilies is as useful as it is handsome, the seed being edible. When ground and baked it makes excellent bread and cakes. In 1837 the attention of European botanists was awakened to the importance of this grand plant by the glowing description of it given by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, who found it in British Guinea, floating on the broad water of the Berberia River. It was not, however, successfully introduced into European cultivation until 1847, when the plant first made its appearance at Kew and received the homage of crowds of delighted visitors.



Mr. Walker's Scheme for Experimental Work with Flying Machines.

### SARAH BERNHARDT AUTOBIOGRAPHIC.

The *Strand* for April begins a series of memoirs of Sarah Bernhardt contributed by the actress herself. It is prefaced by a dedicatory letter from the writer: "I am pleased to dedicate the first chapter of my Memoirs to the English people, who, first among all foreign nations, welcomed me with such great kindness that they made me believe in myself." The first recollections recorded are those of what happened when she was three years old. Her mother, who was only nineteen, was much given to travelling. Her father had been in China for two years. She was left in charge of her nurse in Brittany. She was known as Milk Blossom. Left one day by her nurse, she managed to tumble out of her baby chair into the fire, which brought her mother and her aunts post-haste from all parts, and by assiduous superposition of masks of butter her burnt features were restored. She was subsequently taken to live in Paris, and much resented being taken away from the open country. She makes no attempt to disguise the fact that even in her infancy she was endowed with a temper of highly explosive character. On one occasion she flung herself after the carriage of her aunt with such violence as to break her arm in two places. Another time, ordered to leave a boarding-school to which she was attached, she records an indescribable rage, which lasted two hours, during which she twice attempted to escape into the garden, to climb a tree and throw herself into the pond. She was subsequently removed to the Grand Camp Convent, Versailles, at which, strangely enough, her first dramatic appearance was made. Monseigneur Sibour, the Archbishop of Paris, was to pay a visit to the convent, and among other festivities in his honour was the performance of a play by one of the Sisters on the journey of Tobias. Sarah was greatly wroth that she had no part in this play. She coached a timid little actress in her part, but her timidity proved too great and the girl retired, and Sarah volunteered to take her place. She accordingly appeared before the Archbishop. Her entrance "was a success, for she had a sudden fit of self-assurance," though really half-delirious with fright. She went through her part very well, adding whole phrases to it. The Archbishop was delighted, and presented her with a medal which she must always wear. A few days later came the news of the Archbishop's assassination. This was in 1857. So the great dramatic career began.

### THE FUTURE OF THE BIBLE.

Canon Hensley Henson has an interesting article under this heading in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. A revolution, he says, has taken place in educated Christian thought with respect to the sacred writings of Christianity.

The Old Testament has been discredited as a literally accurate record. The more sensitive people are often seriously troubled by it, and coarser minds are moved to contempt. Canon Henson quotes from a recently published school version of the Old Testament to show that even teachers of children qualify many things in the Old Testament.

What, then, is the future of the Bible? Canon Henson is convinced that it will survive, quite apart from questions of inherent truthfulness or probability. It is the best handbook of ethics, and the best regulator of the Church:—

In the third place, the Bible, and herein, of course, specially, though not exclusively, the New Testament, is perhaps the most effectual check we have on the materialistic tendencies of modern life.

The twentieth century, concludes Canon Henson:—

will add yet another solemn historic affirmation of the Evangelic oracle to the long series which the Christian centuries contain, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My Word shall not pass away."

### "ALIEN LAND IN LONDON."

Mr. G. R. Sims contributes to the *Strand* the first of a series of papers, entitled "Off the Track in London," and beginning with "Alien Land" in East London, almost exclusively inhabited by the Jews. From Commercial Street and Morgan Street he comes suddenly upon "a page of the old Orient bound up in the book of modern Western life."

Here is a building which is fitly labelled "The Oriental Bazaar." You are in London, but you might be in Cairo or Mogador. The bazaar or "market" is reached from the street by deep flights of steps. It is open to the sky, and beyond it and above it is a street of houses, and a roadway along which flit now and again Eastern women with gay-coloured shawls over their heads.

The "shops" of the market are built in little recesses. In these sit silent Oriental figures—the dealers. Most of the day's business is over. There are only a few loiterers, and the men and women who keep the little shops sit silent and motionless as the Arabs among their unsold wares.

He bears witness to the decent and orderly behaviour of the Jewish immigrant, and contrasts it forcibly with what goes on in the adjoining purlieus of English vice and crime.

## SOCIALISM IN EUROPE.

BY MAX NORDAU.

In the *Cosmopolitan* Max Nordau thus puts the case for Socialism:—

The critics of Socialism are probably right when they declare it is absurd. But absurdity never hindered the continuance and the spreading of any movement which had its origin in strong instincts and emotions. Whatever is absurd in Socialism will remain an empty word, and will be either interpreted as symbolical or simply allowed to drop into oblivion. It will, however, act as an impulse and force, and bring about better conditions of life among mankind. This, one can safely prophesy, for in spite of its theoretical absurdity it has already, in thirty years, wrought greater ameliorations than all the wisdom of statesmen and philosophers of thousands of years.

He gives the following interesting account of socialistic institutions in Germany—assurance against sickness and accident and workmen's old-age pensions. In all cases dollars have been put into English money:—

Insurance against illness is obligatory for every workman who does not earn more than £100 a year. For servants it is optional. It guarantees the person assured the following advantages:—Free medical advice, in case of incapacity for work, from the third day of the illness, either in daily allowance equal to fifty per cent. of the wages, or free care in a hospital and twenty-five per cent. of the wage to the family. If the patient dies, twenty times the amount of the daily wage is given for funeral expenses. The wife of every workman at each birth is given for four weeks the daily sick allowance. The patient has the right to this allowance for twenty-six weeks. If he has not recovered at the expiry of that time, he is accorded the invalid's pension, either temporarily or permanently. The assurance premiums are paid one-third by the employer and two-thirds by the workman.

Old-age assurance is obligatory for wage-earners who earn up to £100, optional for workmen and employees whose wages do not exceed £150. The State adds £2 10s. to the premium of each person assured. The remainder of the premium is paid by the employer and the workman, each one-half. The old-age pension, which depends upon and is proportionate to the amount of wage, amounts to at least 5s. 4d., with a maximum of £22 10s.

In New Zealand, where the pension is granted as a right to all possessing less than a certain amount of property (subject to certain conditions as to character, length of residence, etc.), the maximum pension is £18.

The leek of Wales is said by Miss A. A. Hilton, in the *Treasury*, to be selected as the national emblem because St. Dewi told the Britons to wear a leek in their caps at a great battle. He did this that he might know them from their enemies, the Saxons.

## ACOUSTIC SHADOWS.

In the March number of *Technics* there is a very interesting article by Lord Rayleigh on shadows. *A propos* of acoustic shadows, or shadows thrown by sound, the writer says:—

Since the sound emitted is nearly inaudible, some objective method of observing it is required. For this purpose we may utilise the discovery of Barrett and Tyndall, that a gas flame issuing under somewhat high pressure from a pinhole burner flares when sound waves impinge on it, but recovers and burns steadily when the sound ceases. The sensitiveness of the flame depends on the pressure of the gas, which should be adjusted so that flaring just does not occur in the absence of sound. If the bird call is directed toward the sensitive flame, the latter flares so long as the call is sounded, and no obstacle intervenes. On interposing the hand about midway between the two, the flame recovers and burns steadily. Thus the sound emitted by the bird call casts a shadow, and to this extent resembles light.

## TURNER IN CARICATURE.

In the *Magazine of Art* for April there are some interesting caricatures of Turner by Thomas Fearnley, a Norwegian artist with an English name. Dr. Andreas Aubert, who contributes a note on the subject, tells us that Fearnley was born at Fredrikshald in 1802, and two years ago a centennial exhibition of the artist's work was held at Christiania. From October, 1836, to the spring of 1838 he was in England. Among his English friends were Charles West Cope and Robert Sullivan. The latter wrote to Fearnley that Turner was becoming so absurd in his works that the world was beginning to laugh at him. Fearnley's caricature of Turner at work represents Turner's painted sunlight as being brilliant enough to illuminate not only the sunlight but its surroundings, and to cast shadows from the objects which come within its rays. The portrait of Turner was based on a sketch made by Cope.

## Snakes as Pocket Companions.

In *The Captain* Mr. Bertram Hutton describes with vivacity the humours of the vivarium. Among other interesting facts he declares that there is something very fascinating about the tame snake:—

A tame snake will lie in your pocket quite comfortably while you read, if not wanted, or he will cling round your hand; while the babies make the most delightful living rings imaginable, and they like the warmth of your little finger particularly. Snakes soon get accustomed to being handled, they are most graceful in movement, and, unlike almost any other pet, can be put in the pocket at a moment's notice; they require little food and less air.

**PORTABLE BUILDINGS, THEIR ADVANTAGES.**

"The Case for Portable Buildings" is stated anonymously in the *Magazine of Commerce* this month in a well illustrated article. The writer says that the Local Government Board, having now recognised the suitability and permitted the erection of portable buildings in country districts, there will certainly be a greatly increased demand for them, especially as their manifold advantages become better known.

Several very large companies in different parts of the kingdom are now engaged in the manufacture of portable buildings, and the industry has assumed dimensions which, in view of the fact that it was only initiated some fifteen or sixteen years ago, constitutes a record in rapid progress, and affords the best possible testimony of the need for buildings which can be sent to all the corners of the earth, and which only require to be fitted together on arrival. Galvanised iron structures have, of course, been manufactured for the past fifty years and more; and in stating that the industry is only sixteen years old we refer to the improved portable buildings in the construction of which little, if any, iron is used.

Golf-houses are also supplied by the portable buildings companies, and naturally many such buildings are supplied to the colonies. There has been a great deal of prejudice against these buildings on the part of local authorities. Lord Roberts, for instance, of whose gardener's cottage on his Berkshire estate a pretty illustration is given, was notified that this building (of course a portable one) must be pulled down and built up again on different lines, because it did not meet with the approval of the local authorities. Lord Roberts refused, and eventually gained his point. Owing to the abnormally poor supply of both wood and stone in much of South Africa, our colonies there form an exceptionally good market for portable buildings. The Public Works Department of the Orange River Colony recently placed orders for thirty school buildings. Prices for such buildings range from £4 4s., for small huts, to £3000, which is about the cost of a forty-eight-roomed hotel for the tropics. Bungalows cost from £100, with four rooms, to £1000, with fourteen good rooms. Club-houses and pavilions cost from £80 to £1500.

**TO EXTERMINATE ALL INSECTS.****A NEW CRUSADE.**

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is reported, in the *Journal of the African Society*, as having attained a remarkable success in the extirpation of malaria in Egypt. Ismailia, intended by the late De Lesseps to be a kind of French capital of Egypt, had been beautifully laid, but had obtained a very bad reputation for malarial fever. In a population of 9000 there were formerly 2000 malarial cases every year.

Professor Ross went there in 1902, armed with the discovery that the mosquito was the disseminator of the malarial microbe. He traced out and destroyed the breeding places of the mosquitoes. He organised two brigades—the Petroleum and the Drainage Brigades. At a cost of £4400 and an annual outlay of £700, he and the authorities had reduced the mosquito nuisance. "There were no more mosquitoes in Ismailia than in Paris." The number of malarial cases had been reduced from 2000 to 200 a year, and these latter were merely recurrences. The town was expected to be, in two years more, the sanatorium and watering-place for Cairo. Professor Ross claimed that Ismailia had proved—first, that it was possible to rid a town of mosquitoes; second, that it was equally possible to eradicate malaria. The writer insists that the sanitation of Ismailia should be copied all over the tropical and sub-tropical world. He said: "Towns in these regions ought to be fined heavily if a mosquito can be captured within their boundaries." Were the mosquito exterminated, malarial fever would cease to be transmitted from man to man, "and the tropical world would be almost as much open to settlement by Europeans as by black and yellow races." The writer goes on to advance the tremendous suggestion that an International Congress should be called to consider the practical means for the abolition of insects. Insects, he says, as a class, are a source of enormous harm to humanity and other vertebrates. "With the single exception of the bee, there is probably not one species of insect which is not a source of annoyance, disgust or danger to human life." The idea of the human family applying to its entire terrestrial dwelling place the same policy of insecticide which every cleanly housewife follows in her own home is rather fitted to startle than to allure the imagination.

**HOLY CAVE-DWELLERS.**

The idea of photographing a hermit in his cave, and a hermit in the Holy Land, seems somewhat incongruous. Yet a paper in the *Treasury* on Hermits in the Holy Land is illustrated by several photographs of the caves wherein these holy men reside. The hermit photographed here pulled up the water he needed in a tin can by a wire stretched to the brook a hundred feet below. Another tin can he had to act as a rattle to frighten away wild beasts. Another hermit had a larger cave, part of which he had made into a chapel; and he seemed to have a great devotion to cleanliness. His cave was spotlessly clean and tidy. Another lived in a cave high up on the face of a rock, only accessible by means of a rope ladder thirty feet long, which he kept hooked up far out of reach.

### THE JAPANESE GEISHA.

Mr. R. T. Farrer contributes an excellent article on this subject to the *Nineteenth Century*. At the close of his article he, one is glad to see, throws true light upon Pierre Loti's "*Madame Chrysanthème*," a book which is guilty of more misunderstanding of Japan than any other.

#### WHAT THE GEISHA IS NOT.

He says:—

How far is this portrait of the true Japanese woman of true Japanese pleasure from the European conception, as offered by the delicate writer who goes to one of the lowest haunts of prostitution in Japan, where morals are pared down to European requirements, and there buys a wretched girl from a brothel merely to study her and paint an exquisite miniature, which his Western world accepts, whether with the painter's will or no, as a true and fair picture of Japanese feminine psychology! Poor Chrysanthème, what Geisha, even of the lowest rank, would throw you so much as a word? Poor victim of Western ideals, how remote were you from the Japanese woman, as whose model you were posed and painted!

It is not in a six months' sojourn at Nagasaki—possibly the fairest and still more possibly the foulest place in the world—that even a great artist will be able to estimate and envisage that difficult, unseizable psychology of the Japanese Geisha. The task is long and hard, even in cities where Western feet have scarcely yet trodden, but how bitterly impossible among the dregs of the population in the lowest of all the corrupted Open Ports!

#### WHAT THE GEISHA IS.

The Geisha is in no sense necessarily a courtesan. She is a woman educated to attract; perfected from her childhood in all the intricacies of Japanese literature; practised in wit and repartee; inured to the rapid give-and-take of conversation on every topic, human and divine. From her earliest youth she is broken in to an inviolable charm of manner incomprehensible to the finest European, yet she is almost invariably a blossom of the lower classes, with dumpy claws, and squat, ugly nails. Her education, physical and moral, is far harder than that of the *ballerina*, and her success is achieved only after years of struggle and a bitter agony of torture. She dances—dances those slow mimes of old Japan, that must be such torment to the dancers, and are such joy to the spectator, who lolls upon the mats to watch the sumptuously graceful figures moving back and forth, intricately, to the long, plangent sadness of a voice wailing ancient rhythms of long-forgotten meaning to the drawn, nasal twangings of the *Samisen*. The dances are of immense age, and with their chants, unintelligible now these many centuries, are all to be learnt very hardly and by rote before any girl may take rank as a Geisha. These being acquired, and her wit polished to an adamantine brilliancy, the young voice is broken, by an incredible torment of midnight exposure, to the low dull tone required by Japanese taste. And then at last the trained girl may advance from the gorgeous robes of the little *Maiko*,

or budding Geisha, to the quiet and ever quieter blues and greys that mark the established artist. And the Geisha's social position may be compared with that of the European actress. The Geisha-house offers prizes as desirable as any of the Western stage. A great Geisha with twenty nobles sitting round her, contending for her laughter, and kept in constant check by the flashing bodkin of her wit, holds a position no less high and famous than that of Sarah Bernhardt in her prime. She is equally sought, equally flattered, quite as madly adored, that quiet little elderly plain girl in dull blue. But she is prized thus primarily for her tongue, whose power only ripens fully as her physical charms decline. She demands vast sums for her owners, and even so, often appears and dances only at her own pleasure. Few, if any, Westerners ever see a really famous Geisha. She is too great to come before a European, except for an august or Imperial command. Finally she may, and frequently does, marry into exalted places, into celestial circles, and sometimes on to the very steps of the Throne itself. In all this there is not the slightest necessity for any illicit relation. Of course, as a fact, the Geisha has earned a bad name for her class, no less general and merited than that of the actress.

#### THE YOSHIWARA AND FOREIGNERS.

For other recreations the Japanese resorts to the Yoshiwara, where behind frail barricades of wood, frail beauties squat in gorgeous garments to cater for those desires which at home have no official servants. . . . The virtuous is not jostled everywhere in the streets by the tragedy of temptation. The man who comes to the Yoshiwara comes only for one end, and if he have no desire to achieve that end he may spend his whole life in Japan without a sight of vice. . . . The ordinary European sees little of the true Geisha, no decent tea-house admitting foreigners, except on the most influential of introductions. In the open ports, indeed, the tourist may avail himself of the opportunity to make the acquaintance of Japanese women whom the influence of many Western lovers has long since cultivated into a brutalised prostitution; but of the genuine artist actress the three-weeks' dweller in Yokohama has no idea.

Mr. Farrer might well include in his last sentence the majority of Europeans residing in Japan for longer periods.

#### THE CHARACTER OF THE GEISHA.

"She has," says Mr. Farrer, "a sweet and perfect tolerance, masking her inevitable boredom: she is full of faultlessly spontaneous mirth, with a laugh whose—

innocently genuine gaiety rings in the memory across a dozen thousand miles of discordant lands, and seas, and cities. The Geisha has an impenetrable delicacy of softness, which receives all and accepts none. Her soul stands aloof from the gracious greeting of her eyes. She smiles without effort or fatigue, but is very far away. She must suffer hells of boredom, yet plays and glitters in a feigned paradise of enjoyment. She is sweetly, indomitably patient, under

the foreigner's lame efforts to converse in Japanese, nor does she ever show him any glimpse of the weariness she must feel. Her flawless manners even enable her to sit smiling and kind beneath the romping fingers of a certain order of Englishman, who finds himself impelled to pat and paw, and even to commit the final unpardonable vulgarity of kisses. She does not understand us, nor we her. And this is tragic, seeing that she is the only true Japanese woman whose acquaintance circumstances allow us to make. To us she is of indefatigable kindness, radiant, delightful, with all a woman's subtlety of attraction, and all a child's generous and frankly happy appeal.

Mr. Farrer is to be congratulated upon his outspokenness, and upon the charm of his article.

#### ENGLISH BOOKS KNOWN IN JAPAN.

In the New York *Bookman* for March, Yoni Noguchi has a short article on this subject, which is not without interest to-day. In his quaint English the Japanese writer says:—

"Wilson's Reader" was the schoolbook that first found its way into Japan some twenty years ago. "Union Reader" was placed in my hands for beginning with English. "Longman's" took its place in my second year. "Swinton" in the third year. "National Reader" came trotting along in turn and quietly conquered, as it is in use still in Japan. The American publishers, a certain Burnes and Company, should be grateful to us. Yes, we bought thousands and thousands of copies.

Our Japanese Government didn't show a bit of judgment in the choosing of books. The books were altered whenever her advisers changed. It's quite expensive to have no idea. The Government even ventured to make her own "Reader" from ancient history and some delicious anecdotes, commissioning a certain Mr. Dennings for that purpose. The Englishman had unquestionably a considerable knowledge of Japan, but little literary ability, I'm sorry to say. The new book was found unavailable. Mr. Dennings should be pleased, however, to see his translation of "The Story of Two Frogs" finding a place in some American "Reader."

#### POETRY FIRST.

There was an old translation of Smiles's "Self-Help" by the famous scholar Mr. Nakamura, who had been dead many years. One day a certain bookseller put "Self-Help's" original on sale. We young English students crowded around the store to get a copy. But its delight soon waned, and we turned our back on it when Irving's "Sketch Book" made its gracefully gracious appearance on the Japanese horizon. "What a charm in Irving!" was our exclamation. I thank the gods that he still heads the list of Japanese favourites to-day, if Gray with his "Elegy," or Goldsmith with "The Deserted Village," have not the first place. The dear Irish poet was introduced to Japan, perhaps one year later than Irving. There was no book like "Sketch Book" in its influence over Japanese students. Doubtless it was the novelist Koshoshi's

inspiration for his "Kisei"—a simple record of the home-returning during a summer vacation. The book "Kisei" was sold out edition after edition. It is said it has no parallel in modern Japanese literary history. It was about the time when the translation of a few snatches from Longfellow—the first American poet ever sailed toward Japan—appeared in the magazines. "Evangeline" was used in the schools first in 1884. Tennyson's "Enoch Arden" and Kingsley's "Three Fishermen" were printed with notes immediately after. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was introduced about this time, long before Lowell and Dr. Holmes. Bret Harte was known before Edgar Allan Poe. Every student felt ashamed if he didn't mention Emerson in conversation: but how many had read through his essays in those days?—that is more than ten years ago.

#### THEN NOVELS.

Presently many Tokio papers began to share parts in the translation of some modern English novels—which had gone astray into Japan doubtless. Anna Katherine Green's "The Leavenworth Case" was a hit under the Japan-made title "Shinnoyami" (Utter Darkness), Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mine" was another winner. And on the other hand, the following aiming at the higher literature gathered around Mr. Shiken Morita to study Victor Hugo from an English edition. Shiken's translation of Hugo's "Things Seen" is regarded as the best even in this day. And Professor Tsubouchi, the respected Shakespearian of Japan, started to translate "Hamlet." Dickens's "Christmas Carols" was placed among our school-books. Thackeray began to be mentioned, and George Eliot also. I will declare that an event—a huge success in translation as well as a literary achievement—in those days, was the publication of Mrs. Iwamoto's "Shokoshi" (Little Prince); it was nothing but the translation of Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy." The translator gained fame. Mrs. Burnett was hailed as one of the greatest writers of the world.

There was a group of devotees of Dante Rossetti. They spoke passionately of Swinburne. There may be, by the way, not more than fifteen copies of his "Atalanta in Calydon" in all Japan, as a certain cynic has estimated.

#### AND SHORT STORIES.

The gradual invasion of modern English short stories has been apparent since three years. One publisher got out a periodical called *The Friend of English*, with short stories from American and English publications. They were an immediate success, although mostly from the pens of minor writers—authors like one John J. A'Becket, or a certain H. A. Rudall, who are little known even in their own country. Why they were chosen I can't tell. A few things by E. Nesbit I saw in that periodical. Two years ago the Japanese public experienced the most delightful surprise when someone introduced Conan Doyle with a few chapters from "Sherlock Holmes." Hall Caine is unknown in Japan, except as a friend to Rossetti. Mark Twain was presented first as a "promising American humorist" with his "Heaven or Hell" (under another title of "Iron-Mind and Stone-Heart"). I

saw in some newspaper that his "The Killing of Julius Caesar" and "Cannibalism in the Cars" are being translated. I was told that someone was going to translate "A Double-Barrelled Detective Story," but gave it up for fear lest he be charged with the "disturbing of public morality." Hardy and Meredith are only known in name; Howells and Cable are utterly unheard of in Japan. One Japanese critic has asked again and again, "Why is Rudyard Kipling so popular?" There is no book more popular than Andrew Carnegie's "Empire of Business." The Japanese translation and the original are both sold tremendously.

The same writer in the March number of the New York *Critic* has an article on the Evolution of Modern Japanese Literature. In it he refers to Nakamura's translations of Smiles's "Self-Help" and Mill's "Liberty" as the harbingers of the modern literature. Kant and Herbert Spencer were known before any English grammar was introduced. The first English novel to be translated was Lord Lytton's "Ernest Maltravers."

Japanese novel-writing as literature only dates from 1895, and during the last ten years Japanese journalism has also made great progress. But there is still a serious thirst for Western intellectual literature. With few exceptions, the native authors have been found wanting, and there is a great demand for good translations of standard Western books. Last year some fifty books by Dumas, Hugo, Daudet, George Eliot, Hawthorne, Maeterlinck, and others were translated; while the *Student*, a semi-monthly for the study of English literature, came out with a Carlyle number last September.

#### HOW ELECTRIC LAMPS ARE MADE.

Mr. Harry Golding, in the *Windsor*, describes the process of making the electric glow-lamp as carried out at the Hammersmith works of the General Electric Company. The fine filament in the glow-lamp is composed of cotton wool, which is slowly perfected through many processes. First it appears in a cellulose mixture of wool and chloride of zinc. This mixture, when cooked enough, is squeezed through nozzles, and reappears on the other side like vermicelli, which is left to harden in jars of spirit. The coils are then wound on revolving drums to dry. The thread is next cut into lengths and twisted into the characteristic loop. They are then baked in graphite for twenty-four hours. The two ends are next mounted on platinum wires, and the junction sealed with carbon deposit. It is rendered even by being electrified in hydro-carbon vapour, the carbon settling on the thinner parts, which are therefore the hottest. The filament is fixed in a glass bulb, which is with great care rendered a complete vacuum, and sealed. It is then capped with brass or vitrite. The finer work is done by women.

#### THE FINEST ZOO IN THE WORLD.

Very shortly, says Mr. Harold J. Shepstone, in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, this will be the New York Zoo, at once the largest and most up-to-date ever built. It occupies 261 acres—that is, it is eight times as large as the Regent's Park Zoo, and four times as large as the Berlin Tiergarten. It is the result of the laborious energies of the New York Zoological Society, which has been in existence only since 1895. Already it possesses 2200 animals, representing over 500 species, or almost as full a collection as can be seen in London—all purchased and collected within the last four years.

This wonderful Zoo is situated in that part of Greater New York known as The Bronx. It is nearly a mile long and three-fifths of a mile wide, one-third being covered by carefully-preserved heavy forest. Without going into the many interesting details presented by Mr. Shepstone as to the goodly collection of animals obtained by the New York Society, a few facts may be cited of special importance. There is the great flying cage for birds, the largest ever built, 152 feet long and 72 feet wide, and 55 feet high, having cost £1,700 to build. There is a wonderful lion-cage, built on the most approved plans gained by a comparison of all the best lion-houses in existence, at a cost of £30,000.

Chief among the lions is Hannibal, a fine male Barbary lion with a magnificent mane. He was given to the Zoo as a present from Mr. Carnegie's little daughter. When her father asked her what she would like to present to the garden on her birthday, she replied, "The biggest hairy-headed lion in the world, Papa." Mr. Carnegie's comment on her reply was quite characteristic. "Naturally," he said, "she chose the most expensive animal, but her promise will be made good."

#### THE ZEBRULE, A NEW DOMESTIC ANIMAL.

Mr. Murray Eyre writes an interesting article upon the zebra-horse hybrids in the *World's Work* :—

Since 1895 zebrules, as the new animals are called, have been bred from Clydesdale, Arab, Iceland, and West Highland mares. The handsome appearance of the zebrule, his easy swinging gait, his strength, activity, and superior intelligence, all render him, with proper training, adaptable to any kind of work. The accounts of those bred at Poitou, of those reared in Brazil in climatic conditions vastly different to what obtain at Penicuik—where night and day throughout the year they weather the winter snow and storm, and the summer rain and heat, on the slopes of the Pentland Hills—prove they are more hardy, more easily reared, as well as more easily managed, than the common mule, and these valuable attributes should give them an assured place among our domestic animals.

# THE REVIEWS REVIEWED.

## THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

The editor of the *National Review* this month returns to his old campaign of warning against Germany. As regards the War, the editor conjectures that the Japanese will land a big force at Newchwang, and force the Russians on the Yalu to retreat or surrender. He thinks that the Japanese may even march to Harbin.

### A "WARNING TO MR. BALFOUR."

A Unionist, signing himself "Preference," contributes an Open Letter to Mr. Balfour, warning him that "the Prime Minister of England cannot afford to be a passive spectator of a political struggle in which, whatever may be the issue, the destinies of the Empire are most assuredly at stake. If we are right, lead us: if we are wrong, let us be resisted. Men must take sides in this matter, where clean decision, sooner or later, must divide, as with a knife, conviction from conviction. You have explained that you are in sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's ideals, and are actuated by no opposition of principle to his methods. In this struggle of a great cause against great forces the party must walk by faith, its leaders must lead by principle. They cannot wait for ever upon expediency. You tell us to convert the people. Yes, but will you help us to convert them? Will you cast aside even now the dead formulas of this controversy and take up its living causes?"

### OPEN-AIR CURES FOR EVERYTHING.

A writer who signs himself "Patient" writes a very interesting article on "The Open-Air Cure," which, he urges, should be practised for the cure of all diseases as well as consumption:—

"Of those who would evidently benefit by such a régime may be mentioned the countless numbers of all classes who habitually work, live, sleep, in an atmosphere more or less close and unwholesome; all who, from errors of diet or other cause, suffer from chronic indigestion; and, perhaps most of all, young people—especially girls—who are growing up weedy and anæmic."

The open-air treatment on land, he says, is as a rule much to be preferred to sea voyages.

### CHINESE LABOUR.

Mr. Ernest Crawley predicts that the experiment of Chinese labour, if carried out with due care, will prove as successful in the Transvaal as it did in British Columbia, as in no other way is it possible fully to develop the enormous resources of the mines, to make it possible to obtain Kaffir labourers for the railways and the farms, or to open up our new colony as a profitable field for British emigration.

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

Mr. A. W. Low, in his *American chronique*, says that America will not allow Russia, if victorious, to settle the Far Eastern Question by herself.

"If Japan is victorious, and if Japan is as self-sacrificing and disinterested as the United States was after the close of the Spanish War, and if Japan, like the United States, adheres to her promises

made prior to the war, the future is assured, the door of Manchuria will be kept open, and there will be little to occupy the attention of diplomacy; but if Russia should be victorious, Russia alone cannot be permitted to dictate terms of peace. The world will have to be consulted."

### A GERMAN ON AMERICAN WOMEN.

Dr. Emil Reich contributes some very acute criticisms of America from the point of view of a Continental student. One great difference between America and Europe lies in the American woman:—

"The old-world naïveté of Europe appears to her quite out of date, the retiring dignity, the restraint, the self-effacement of the European woman is repugnant to her. Her ambition is to win the recognition of her bright intelligence; she likes to pass for a person of energetic nerve, ready at a moment's notice for action of every description."

## THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW

The *Contemporary Review* for April contains no article of first-class interest. I have noticed elsewhere Mr. Herbert Samuel's paper on the Chinese Labour Question, the articles dealing with the war, and Canon Henson's "Future of the Bible."

### THE ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Lieut.-Colonel Pollock contributes a vigorous protest against the dispersion of the British forces in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. He says that the troops are quartered in small detachments all over the country in order to encourage business in the small dorps:—

"I feel convinced that it would be, strategically, the best plan to maintain small garrisons, of all arms only at Pretoria, Johannesburg and Bloemfontein; whilst the great bulk of the Army should be near the coast, or at within say 100 miles of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. Possibly it might be desirable to construct and occupy double bridge-heads at Orange River, Norval's Pont, Bethulie and Standerton; and further, to hold small but strongly-fortified posts at Laing's Nek and Van Reenan's Pass: but I myself do not consider that any such fortifications are required."

### THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Mr. Everard Cotes, in an article on "The Situation in the Persian Gulf," says:—

"Lord Lansdowne's recent pronouncement has had an excellent moral effect. Lord Curzon's visit has demonstrated that the Persian Gulf is no longer being forgotten. The Persian Government's financial embarrassments are certain to afford opportunities, in the future, similar to those by which Russia has profited in the past, of securing concessions which may redeem the balance. The Persian Government, itself, is past propping up. It is necessary to recognise that the time is not far distant when the pretence of administering the country which the Shah makes must collapse altogether. On the use made of the present depends the share of the inheritance which will fall to Russia and to Great Britain, as yet the only presumptive heirs."

## THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

The *Nineteenth Century* for April is a good number. I have noticed elsewhere all the articles dealing with the war, also Lady Ribblesdale's recollections of Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Harvey's paper on Anglo-American Relations.

## A HINT FOR MAJOR RASCH.

Mr. Henry Lucy, in an article on the House of Commons, urges that British M.P.'s should follow the American rule for the limitation of speeches.

"In Congress it is ordered that no member shall occupy more than one hour in debate on any question in the House or in Committee. When, sixty-four years ago, the rule was submitted, it was, after a fashion common nearer home, assailed as an attack on liberty of speech. It has been found in practice to work admirably. Only on rare occasions does a member avail himself of his full privilege. One in charge of a Bill, having an hour at his disposal, speaks for a few minutes, then makes way for another, usually an opponent of the measure. He in turn leaves verge and scope for a third speaker, and so brisk debate goes on. At the end of the hour its original proprietor demands a division, which, if the House thinks enough has been said (as it usually does), is granted, and the Bill is advanced a stage. In Committee of the whole House speeches are limited to five minutes, a rule that enables every point in a clause to be threshed out by a multitude of authorities."

## CHINESE PHILOSOPHY OF DREAMS.

There is an interesting article by Professor H. A. Giles on "Chinese Dreamland." The following is a Chinese sage's views of dreams:

"That dreams have any real purport seems to be a mischievous belief. In dreams the soul either remains passive within the body, and is there influenced for happiness or misfortune, or it moves actively about amongst men and things. Now, whatever remains passive within the body is to all intents and purposes dead, and the soul is no exception. As to its moving about actively amongst men, let us take the case of one who dreams that he kills or wounds somebody, or is himself killed or wounded. Next day neither on his antagonist nor on himself are there any traces of wounds to be found. The fact is that the soul which functions in dreams is a passive soul. And if even an active soul cannot injure people through dreams, how is it possible for a passive soul to be a source of injury?"

## OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. McClure writes on "Holy Week at Jerusalem in the Fourth Century," Mr. Edmund Robertson, M.P., on "Naval Expenditure and Naval Strength," and Sir Rowland Blennerhassett on "University Education in Ireland."

## Blackwood's Magazine.

*Blackwood* for April contains no articles calling for special quotation. There is a well-written article of Sir John Moore by Mr. Charles Corballis, and a curious article of reminiscences by Lady Currie.

## THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The April number is about as strenuous, as advanced, and as unexpected as we expect the *Westminster* to be. There is, of course, a resolute repudiation of the policy of Protection. An imaginary interview with Richard Cobden is the vehicle of one attack. In another James Downman insists that fiscal changes are valueless so long as the land question is left untouched. Mr. Charles Rolleston, writing on "Our Uninvited Guests," reports and endorses the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration. He especially insists that the alien should be allowed to remain here on sufferance or on good behaviour, and that any serious offence should be followed by his expulsion.

Women and their emancipation form the subject of an interesting and comprehensive study by Mr. Frederic S. Franklin, which may be commended to Members of Parliament and candidates who are wanting to get up the subject. Mr. Charles O'Malley argues that the King's Coronation declaration against the Mass is as useless to Protestants as it is offensive to Catholics. The work of the St. Giles's Prison Mission is described under the rather ambitious title of "A Great Problem Solved." The increasing cost and effectiveness of Scottish insane asylums is strongly animadverted upon by Mr. James R. Motion. He presses for a more centralised administration, and, in especial, for the dismissing from the asylums of those who can safely be released from confinement, even though not cured.

One of the unexpected articles is Mr. R. K. Wilson's contention that whereas it is commonly said, the more the State spends on education the less it will spend on armaments, the fact is, on the contrary, that State expenditure on education is a powerful contributory cause of increased armaments. Another is by Dr. G. Gore, F.R.S., on what he calls "The Coming Scientific Morality," which is simply the very ancient doctrine of necessitarianism dressed up in more recent formulas. Dr. Gore's scientific distinction was evidently not attained in the region of logic or metaphysics.

## THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW.

The *Independent Review* for April is an interesting number.

M. Octave Uzanne contributes a brilliant characterisation of the French peasant.

"The French peasant has the deepest respect for proprietorship. Against the vagabond, the tramp, the wanderer on the high road, his hatred, instinctive, malevolent, well-nigh cruel, is avowed. A refuge in the barn, beside his bundle, or on the stable litter, is pitilessly denied to him who has nothing, and whose wretched appearance inspires no confidence, to the stranger in the neighbourhood, who comes by chance, whose destination is unknown, without money in his pockets, without noisy nails in the soles of thick, heavy shoes. Tumblers, acrobats, stray basket-makers, and tinkers, who halt, at nightfall, by the corner of some wood, to cook the dubious morsels of their evening pittance, are mercilessly reported to the local police, looked on as malefactors. Everyone goes in fear of these hungry marauders, and nobody will give them alms."

## THE MONTHLY REVIEW.

The *Monthly Review* for April opens with a review of the German Staff History of the South African War. There is a detailed article on Russia's Finances, which I have quoted from briefly elsewhere.

## THE UNDESIRABLE ALIEN.

Major Evans Gordon, M.P., returns to the charge on the subject of alien immigration, dealing with the overcrowding of the East End which results from the foreign invasion.

"Suppose that you take drastic measures and attempt to clear a wide area, what is to become of the ejected people? Ritual ordinances, as I have said, render these aliens gregarious of necessity. Nor are they lodgers such as a Gentile family would receive. They are necessitous, they are ignorant of English in many instances; the newcomers, at least, are indescribably filthy in their habits. For obvious reasons it is undesirable, both from their point of view and that of the ratepayer, that they should seek the shelter of the workhouse *en masse*."

## GERMAN V. FRENCH EDUCATION.

Mr. Cloudesley Brereton has an interesting paper on the relative virtues of French and German education, considered as models for ourselves.

"The German teacher appears to aim at turning out intelligences of a certain specific pattern and type rather than self-sufficing, independent-minded individuals. But while Germany is undoubtedly more and more approximating her schools to military ideas, the French are steadily moving in the opposite direction, towards the encouragement of freedom, responsibility and personal initiative. Is not the balance largely in favour of generally, though not exclusively, following French models rather than German in school matters?"

## C. B. FRY'S MAGAZINE.

A hearty welcome is due to *C. B. Fry's Magazine*, the first number of which appeared last month. It is described as a magazine of sport and outdoor life. But in the words of Mr. Fry, "It is not meant to be a magazine parallel to the average sporting page in a morning paper." He means to make it "something more than a mere sporting magazine—an outdoor, fresh-air magazine, with the best of what there is in field sports, games, etc." A poem on Strength by Harold Begbie probably expresses the ideal:—

"Father! I lift this chalice, this body that wells with blood,  
Grateful to Thee, O Giver, for the cup and the godly wine,  
Grateful, O God, for the rapture, the strength and the joy that's mine.  
Yet I do love Thee thoroughly, yet will I serve Thee long,  
And thus would I know Thee always, Lord of the Clean and Strong."

"Clean and Strong" might be taken as the motto of the magazine. Elsewhere the first adjective is sometimes overlooked in the cult of the second.

Mr. Fry contributes a paper on Mr. G. F. Watts' bronze statue of Physical Energy, which is being prepared for Cecil Rhodes' grave. Mr. Fry corrects the impression that Rhodes wishes his grave to be so adorned. What Rhodes said on seeing the model was: "This is what I should like to have to commemorate the completion of the railway from Cape to Cairo, and to write on the base the names of all those who believed at the beginning that the work could be done."

It is a happy augury of a brawny athletic journal like this that its editor begins with this appreciation of Mr. Watts. Although the artist declared the statue meant "just physical energy, nothing intellectual or spiritual," Mr. Fry adds that it is impossible not to see speaking and breathing in the bronze "the energy of will." Physical energy, the evidence and expression of a pure will, is the ideal. It is a delightfully varied bill of fare which Mr. Fry provides—a sketch of the Colonial Secretary, three papers on the University Boat Race, the Making of the Men, the Steering of the Course, and the Sensations of the Racers. Every variety of indoor or outdoor athletics is dealt with. Suggestions for Easter holidays are made luminous by an ingenious map. Women are not forgotten. Their physical development, under appropriate training, is sympathetically sketched. The whole magazine represents a conception of pure and healthy delight in physical vigour and efficiency which is much wanted in sporting circles to-day. Not mere exuberant animal vitality, but an organism responsive in all its parts to the energy of the will, is the object which Mr. Fry has in mind.

## THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

The *Pall Mall Magazine* for April is very interesting, though less quotable than usual. Mr. George Moore's "Avowals" are continued, though they are far less astonishing than before. The "master-worker" selected by Mr. Harold Begbie is Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree, in whom he finds a strong psychic vein. "I myself," says his subject, "am there in the character I act, the real I, the soul and spirit of my whole being—there in the part I play, expressing itself through and by that part." Other articles are Mr. Alder Anderson's sympathetic sketch, fully illustrated, of "A French Artist in London," M. Renouard; Lady Bloomfield's recollections of an octogenarian; and Mr. Alan H. Burgoyne's "Cruise among Cannibal Islands," the New Guinea Islands, where he went from Queensland on chance of picking up copra. Of the Banda Islands he says: "Certainly I shall always hold that if Eden really exists it must in truth be the Banda Islands. The exquisite scenery in this little group is absolutely unequalled."

## The Magazine of Commerce.

The *Magazine of Commerce* is naturally a little technical for the general reader. This month's number includes articles on a new "high" explosive, "Cheddite"; the manufacture of White Lead, and how the manufacturer of it will be benefited by fiscal legislation; and those intangible and inscrutable kings of finance, Mr. Alfred de Rothschild and the Hon. Lionel de Rothschild.

## THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The *North American Review* contains two articles on the war, both of which are quoted from elsewhere. Otherwise the number is one of mediocre interest. Mr. Wong Kai Kah, the Chinese Commissioner at St. Louis, protests against the offensive character of America's legislation in regard to educated Chinese who wish to travel through the United States on pleasure or for study. It appears that one provision of the law actually provides for the personal examination and identification of Chinese by the Bertillon system, the use of which is elsewhere confined to criminals.

## THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.

Dr. Daniel Coit Gilman writes on the Centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He says:

"The total issues of the Society, including Bibles, New Testaments and portions of the Bible, chiefly Gospels and Psalters, from 1804 to 1903, were one hundred and eighty-one millions, or exactly (so closely the account is kept) 180,982,740 copies. Nearly six million copies (5,943,775) were issued in the year 1902-3. It appears that in every hundred issues there were sixteen Bibles, twenty-five Testaments, and fifty-nine "portions" or parts—that is to say, for every Bible there was a call for more than five times as many portions of the text."

The first translation done by the Society was the Gospel of St. Mark in Mohawk, which was done at Clapham by a Redskin chief, who in the intervals of translating used to perform tribal dances tomahawk in hand.

## POLAR EXPLORATION.

Dr. Scott Keltie gives an account of all the Polar expeditions at present in the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. Baron Toll's ship is at the New Siberian Islands, and great apprehension is felt as to his fate. An American multi-millionaire, Mr. Ziegler, has sent an expedition to the North Pole by the Franz-Josef Land route. A Norwegian, Captain Amundsen, is trying to re-locate the North Magnetic Pole, and two other North Polar expeditions are proposed under Captain Peary and Captain Bernier.

## THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

The chief article of interest in the *Engineering Magazine* for April is by Mr. G. Fred Collins on the Industrial Future of Chile. There is also an interesting article on the International Automobile Exposition, by Lucien Périsse. The writer says that the strides of automobilism are so rapid that an annual exposition is necessary, were it only to stimulate the ardour of the inventors and builders. The magazine is well illustrated, and quite up to its usual level.

## Page's Magazine.

The April number of *Page's Magazine* opens with an article by Mr. Armistead Cay on the Heysham Harbour Scheme, the new Midland Railway port, which is being rapidly completed. The writer gives an interesting account of the scheme, and the article is well illustrated.

## THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

The *Fortnightly Review* for April opens with an excellent summary of Russia's institutions and conditions, signed "Œdipus." I have quoted from this elsewhere, also from the articles on "The Strategic Value of Port Arthur," and "From Harbin to Mukden."

Mr. Archibald Hurd's plea for Naval Concentration is strengthened by Russia's experiences in the Far East. He says that the colonies are defended from the English Channel, and therefore demands the reduction of our North Atlantic and Pacific squadrons. Two or more flying squadrons should be kept in training, and the reserves of ships, officers and men increased.

## THE NEW SPAIN.

Mr. L. Higgin publishes a retrospect of "Spain: Yesterday and To-day," laying great stress on the advance that has been made of late in every department of public life:

"In Madrid a whole new city has arisen outside the old boundaries. The viaduct, markets, hospitals and public buildings of all kinds, the Palace, now one of the handsomest in Europe, hotels and private houses furnished with every modern luxury, form a veritable transformation scene for those who remember the capital in the time of Isabel II. In literature, art and science the advance has been no less remarkable. Madrid is cosmopolitan in her habits, and the society of to-day is much the same as any of the other capitals of Europe."

## LA REVUE.

Most of *La Revue* for March is taken up with a symposium of precocious and ordinary children. Apropos of the Russo-Japanese war, Professor Charles Richet writes a letter stating his difficulty in understanding how anyone can hesitate which side to take in this question of White against Yellow. Europeans are all practically one race; a Yellow man is, and always must be, a Yellow man. He proclaims the innate superiority of White over Yellow—a superiority demonstrated alike by science and history, and by the unanimous consent, avowed or understood, of all white men, and even of the Yellow races and negroes. M. Finot, in replying, urges that probably we are only going towards a time when there will be an enormously greater section of the world Europeanised.

Other articles are by M. Georges Pellissier on "Universités Populaires, and How Best to Conduct Them"; by M. A. C. Balet, on "Japanese Shintoïstes"; and Dr. De Neuville, on "The New Treatments for Cancer." M. Pellissier thinks a Université Populaire should be an active organ for spreading truth and combating error, not merely neutral and passive. In 1903 there were twelve of these institutions in Paris, six in the suburbs, and forty-one in the departments. Dr. Regnault discusses the intimate connection between deforestation and decadence: cut down all trees, all woods, history shows, and in time, sooner or later, chiefly through lack of moisture, desert will succeed to fertility, decadence to prosperity.

## THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* for March is decidedly interesting. We have noticed elsewhere articles connected with the Russo-Japanese War—viz., M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu on "The Resources of Japan" and M. Moireau on "British Naval Supremacy."

## THE PAPAL CONCLAVE.

There is an interesting anonymous article on the last days of Pope Leo the Thirteenth and the Conclave of 1903, written by an eye-witness, much of which is of course familiar to Australasian readers from other sources. The writer gives, however, one remarkable story, which appears to be new. One of the French cardinals found himself next to a colleague who was a stranger, and to whom he said in French, "Your Eminence is doubtless an Italian Archbishop—in what diocese?" The stranger answered in Italian, "I do not speak French." The conversation was then carried on in Latin. "In what diocese are you Archbishop?" asked the French cardinal. "I am the Patriarch of Venice," was the answer, and the stranger went on to give thanks to God that he was not "*papabile*," because he could not speak French. As all the world knows, however, it was this humble Patriarch of Venice who was elected. The writer attributes the election of Cardinal Sarto directly to the effect produced by the Austrian veto on Cardinal Rampolla, which was announced by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cracow.

## ART CRITICISM.

M. Michel, of the Academy of Fine Arts, contributes a carefully-written paper on the present position of art criticism, in which he insists both on the abundance and the diversity of the resources which the student has at his disposal, and also on the necessity for a sound general culture as a basis for really serious art criticism. Too often the criticism of the day expresses merely personal fancies for what is eccentric or extraordinary, or else it is the expression of personal likes and dislikes.

## TECHNICS.

There are many instructive articles in the March number of *Technics*, but perhaps they are too technical to interest any but scientists or students. The most interesting is, of course, Lord Rayleigh's paper on Shadows. Mr. J. H. Dawson contributes some useful hints for students of cotton-spinning. The writer insists on the point that "self-help" is indispensable to success. Another useful article is that by Dr. Fleming on the Education of Electrical Engineers in London. It gives particulars of the different schools and evening classes.

## THE EMPIRE REVIEW.

The *Empire Review* contains two articles on the Transvaal Labour Question, which I have quoted from briefly elsewhere. Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Secretary of the Tariff Commission, writes on the Commission's work, and publishes specimens of the inquiry forms sent out to manufacturers. Colonel Pollock continues his paper on the Report of the Esher Committee, and Mr. W. H. Helm analyses Balzac's views of England and Englishmen.

## THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The *Nouvelle Revue* for March contains, as usual with this publication, quite a number of interesting articles, which are, however, open to the objection that they are written in rather a superficial manner.

M. Jaray discusses the whole subject of Anglo-French relations in a manner which is certainly free from any charge of superficiality.

The writer who signs himself "Péladan" discusses the miracle of radium, and he takes the opportunity to protest against the old intellectual groove in which so many people still persist in remaining, and which finds its expression in a general suspicion of science on the part of religious people. He declares that M. and Mine. Curie have not worked miracles themselves, but a miracle has been worked by their means—a lay or scientific miracle. According to the ancient formula, a miracle was an act of God done in answer to human prayer, but according to the new formula it is an act of man in consonance with the divine law.

M. Gleize considers the question how the French Colonies are to be defended in the event of an Anglo-French war, though he has every hope and wish that such a calamity may not occur. The weakest French Colonies are those on the West Coast of Africa, but the English attack would not be directed against them, but against the much more important French possessions of Indo-China and Madagascar. The latter island M. Gleize considers to be safe, while, thanks to M. Doumer's energy, Indo-China is in a position to be effectually defended even if she should be isolated. In spite of this optimism, M. Gleize declares that much remains to be done in the way of organising native troops and so on.

## THE REVUE DE PARIS.

The March numbers of the *Revue de Paris* maintain the reputation of this very good review. We have noticed elsewhere three articles—one by an anonymous lieutenant on the attack on Port Arthur, M. Bérard's paper on Lord Curzon and Thibet, and Colonel Grandprey's Survey of the Armies of China. This does not leave us much to notice, but we ought to mention M. Allain-Targé's paper on the Ministry of M. Waddington, who was so well known at one time as French Ambassador in London; two papers by M. Rolland, in which he investigates the life and loves of Berlioz; and the conclusion of the brightly-written travel-papers on Fez, the capital of Morocco.

## THE STRAND MAGAZINE.

The April *Strand* is a very interesting number. The autobiography of Sarah Bernhardt, and Mr. Sims' description of Jewry in the East-end, are two of its distinctions. Mr. Alder Anderson describes detectives at school in Paris, where Monsieur Bertillon and his assistants teach them the unchanging features, such as the size and shape of the ear, by which they can distinguish criminals under all manner of disguises. Mr. Julian Drake gives a very pleasing account of the Gulf Stream, or Atlantic River, as he calls it. The story of the colossal bronze of the Duke of Wellington, formerly at Marble Arch, and now at Aldershot, is agreeably told.

## THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

The *Nuova Antologia* publishes from the pen of Professor Bazellotti, of Rome, a long, important, but unfortunately very discursive article on the relations of Church and State in Italy, the aim of which is to arrive at some clearer understanding of the causes which keep up the antagonism between the Government and the mass of the people where religion is concerned. The professor regards the extraordinary outburst of popular feeling at the death of Leo XIII. as a proof of the real hold that the Catholic Church still has on the heart of the nation; he regrets the tactless "policy of pin-pricks," exemplified in the recent attempt to force a Divorce Act on the country constantly adopted towards the Church by Liberal politicians, and he points out that amid much material and economic progress since 1870 there has been no corresponding growth in the moral life of the nation. He strongly deprecates any bowing down to a political Pope, but urges the full official recognition of the high moral power of the religious Papacy. The article is studiously conciliatory in tone, and may be taken as a straw indicating which way the wind is blowing in intellectual circles in Italy.

It is pleasant to learn that a determined effort is being made to improve congregational singing in Italy. The *Rassegna Nazionale* prints an article by G. Ghignone explaining the methods of a society which publishes hymns in the vernacular set to good tunes at an almost nominal price. The same number publishes an article—remarkable as coming from a Catholic source—in enthusiastic praise of the life work of Francesco Crispi, who, it declares, "in spite of some public errors and some deplorable weaknesses in his private life," yet deserves to be honoured by all true patriots as a great statesman.

An excellent number of *Emporium* contains a delightfully illustrated account of the German towns in the Hartz mountains, and a very instructive article, also lavishly illustrated, on two of Boccaccio's celebrated tales—that of Griselda and that of Nastagio degli Onesti, which were such favourite subjects among *cinquecento* artists for the adornment of nuptial *cassoni*.

The *Rivista per le Signorine*, a review, as its name indicates, specially intended for girlhood, has recently adopted a new and much-improved shape. The present editor is the well-known Italian woman of letters, Sofia Bisi Albini, and she is doing her best to make the magazine an organ of culture for her young readers by introducing them to all kinds of movements, literary, artistic and social, in foreign countries. English affairs are well represented, the present issue containing a critical article on Kipling and H. G. Wells.

The *Nuova Parola* is another of the younger Italian magazines which is taking a foremost place as an organ of advanced thought, which prides itself on its emancipation from the shackling beliefs of the past, and on studying the most up-to-date problems and scientific investigations. The most important article in the March number deals with human personality, and its survival of corporeal death, largely based on the work of F. Myers; there is also a pleasant article on Browning in Italy.

## THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

*Onze Nieuw* contains a most interesting and striking article on the idea, recently mooted by the Socialist party, of voluntarily ceding some at least of the Dutch colonial possessions, Java, for instance, to another Power. The writer of this contribution thinks that the idea ought not to be either accepted or dismissed without earnest consideration. The disadvantage would lie in the fact that it would be a bar to Dutch extension at a time when most Powers are seeking to extend, and it would possibly mean a loss of prestige; on the other hand, there is required for the proper development of the colonies and the welfare of the native population a sum of money so vast that the narrow resources of the mother country are unequal to the demand. Further, the number of Dutch colonists appears to be decreasing, and the importance of some colonies as a field for Dutch capital (for industrial purposes) is becoming less. Possibly, the notion is arising that if Great Britain or some other Power would give a good round sum for the territory, the money would be useful at home. The same review has an essay on two propositions for the revision of the Constitution of Holland, a subject which has been commanding much attention lately. The present proposals are—(1) that there should be universal suffrage, including female suffrage, not only for Parliamentary elections, but also for municipal elections, and (2) that the First Chamber should be elected in a manner similar to that in which the members of the Second Chamber are chosen.

"The Origin of Flowers" forms one of the principal contributions to *De Gids*; the subject is not particularly new, but Professor de Vries makes it more readable than many a fresher topic. As the title indicates, it is a question of evolution, and the writer tells us of the theories of Hofmeister and others whose works preceded Darwin's "Origin of Species"; we read of mosses and grasses, of invisible and visible flowering, and of the unity of Nature. In speaking of the oneness of Nature, Professor de Vries makes a simile which is worth reproducing; he instances the many dialects of most languages, and says that they differ more or less from one another, and from that which we regard as the proper language, but they all furnish something that goes to make up this standard tongue . . . they are one in their underlying principle. Another article is a dissertation on the principles of Karl Marx, forming a review of Mr. Treub's new book on Marx. Dr. Byvanck continues his essay on Gladstone, and there are other contributions of an interesting character.

*Elsevier* opens with a sketch of a Dutch artist, illustrated with reproductions of some of his work; these illustrations are not so good as they might be, and not up to the standard of this magazine. The articles on the Fancy Fair in the Gothic Hall at The Hague and Spanish National Dances are good, and there is a continuation of Mr. Hooijer's Roman sketches.

*Vragen des Tijds* gives a varied menu in its usual three articles, passing from the Reorganisation of Middle-Class Schools to the Pollution of Water and an essay on the Tendency to Exaggerate Historical Sciences.

# THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

## LETTERS OF LORD ACTON TO MARY GLADSTONE.\*

This is the most interesting collection of letters that has been published for many years. They reveal a new personality, and add another portrait to the long gallery of Victorian worthies. It is all the more interesting because it is a self-revelation. Hitherto Lord Acton has been a shadowy figure, with a reputation for infinite learning, a passionate appetite for reading, and the collector of a great library. He is now revealed as the shrewd man of the world, the keen observer of current affairs, and, above all, as the ardent advocate of the belief that politics at bottom are not a question of artifice, but of morals. His standpoint was different from that of the average Englishman. It was more detached. He had the "international soul," and was equally at home in France, Germany and Italy. His mind was a veritable storehouse of historic knowledge. Lord Acton's learning is destined to become a tradition. It can hardly be anything more to a generation that did not know him. Reading, Mr. Gladstone once remarked, should be a continual process of import and export. With Lord Acton it was all import. He read an octavo volume a day, but he left nothing behind that at all balanced this immense absorption of knowledge. His few lectures and articles are disappointing; the style is not lucid, they are cumbered by overmuch detail, and marred by an inclination to attach too much importance to the backstairs gossip of politics. It is therefore a surprise to find how delightful a letter-writer he was. His correspondence with Mrs. Drew—the daughter who lived continuously with Mr. Gladstone from her birth until his death—has none of the defects of his more serious efforts. The letters are full of witty and pregnant sayings, shrewd estimates of men, and keen criticisms of events and policies. They have, in addition, that personal note that adds so much charm to the written word. Mrs. Drew is greatly to be envied, for she was not only the recipient of these delightful letters, but also of a series from John Ruskin equally fascinating, as revealing the inner recesses of character. She has happily removed all cause for envy by liberally sharing her treasures with the public, for the Ruskin letters were published some months ago for private circulation.

Lord Acton's letters are confined to the years 1879-1885—the troublous years of Mr. Gladstone's second administration. They largely deal with political topics and the doings of Mr. Gladstone, but there are others which prove how valuable a critic Lord Acton could be when he chose to draw on the reservoir of his vast knowledge. His critical analysis of John Inglesant is an example of the careful criticism he willingly placed at the service of a friend. It is impossible to do adequate justice in a short review to the many good things to be found in these letters, but if the following quotations induce the reader to turn to the volume itself he will be amply repaid. I am glad to see that there is some prospect of another volume of letters of a date later than 1886, and surely Mrs. Drew will not deny the world the advantage of possessing the admirable list of the hundred best books that Lord Acton drew up for her guidance.

### POLITICS PURE AND UNDEFINED.

"Politics," Lord Acton wrote to Mrs. Drew in 1884, "come nearer to religion with me; a party is more like a church, error more like heresy, prejudice more like sin, than I find it to be with better men." This is the motive running through the whole volume, giving it a permanent value and importance. Holding strongly this view, and plunging deep beneath the troubled surface of affairs to discover the ideas and motives that underlie action, it is easy to understand the attraction that Mr. Gladstone had for the great scholar. He was not only "lured by his genius, his persistent friendship, and a curious sympathy in many deep questions," but was still more attracted by that combination of qualities in Mr. Gladstone which enabled him to grasp principle in one hand and policy in the other without clashing. On many occasions during the harassing administration of 1880-1885 Mr. Gladstone was anxious to resign the leadership of the Liberal party, the condition of which Lord Acton wittily described as consisting at that time "like the being that declined a chair, of two wings and a head." To remove the head, Lord Acton was never weary of urging on Mr. Gladstone, was to destroy the party. Writing to Mrs. Drew in the autumn of 1881, he said, "Yet it (the party) would seem dust and ashes, but for him. . . . The idea that politics is an affair of principle, that it is an affair of morality, that it touches eternal interests as much as vices and

\* "Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone." Edited with an introductory memoir by Herbert Paul. Illustrated. Medium 8vo. 316 pages. Cloth. 15s. net.

virtues do in private life, that idea will not live in the party." "Politics," Lord Acton says somewhere else in this volume, "are not made up of artifices only, but of truths, and truths have to be told." To many people, he complains, the idea that there is a moral question at the bottom of politics is repugnant. To Mr. Gladstone this idea was not repugnant, but of the essence, and hence Lord Acton followed his career, not only with the eye of friendship, but with something of the disciple's ardent admiration. Writing to his correspondent on the introduction of the Home Rule Bill of 1886, he foresaw failure, but notwithstanding, stoutly declared that "it is not only right in my eyes, but glorious as the summit of his career." "But what makes it more admirable to me is that the stimulus is not hope, but duty; that it is very much more clearly dictated by principle than by expediency, that the supreme motive is not strongly sustained by sordid calculation."

#### THE HISTORIAN AS EULOGIST.

One of the finest passages in all these letters is the magnificent eulogy Lord Acton pays to Mr. Gladstone as statesman. It is too long to quote more than a passage from; but no student of Mr. Gladstone's career or place in English politics can afford to ignore this fine estimate, not by the friend, but the historian. He says:—

When our descendants shall stand before the slab that is not yet laid among the monuments of famous Englishmen, they will say that Chatham knew how to inspire a nation with his energy, but was poorly furnished with knowledge and ideas; that the capacity of Fox was never proved in office, though he was the first of debaters; that Pitt, the strongest of ministers, was among the weakest of legislators; that no foreign secretary has equalled Canning, but that he showed no other administrative ability; that Peel, who excelled as an administrator, a debater, and a tactician, fell everywhere short of genius; and that the highest merits of the five, without their drawbacks, were united in Mr. Gladstone. Possibly they may remember that his only rival in depth and wealth, and force of mind was neither admitted to the Cabinet nor buried in the Abbey. They will not say of him as of Burke, that his writing equalled his speaking, or surpassed it like Macaulay's. For, though his books manifest the range of his powers, if they do not establish a distinct substantive reputation, they will breed regret that he suffered anything to divert him from the career in which his supremacy was undisputed among the men of his time. People who suspect that he sometimes disparaged himself by not recognising the secret of his own superiority incline to believe that he fell into another error of wise and good men who are not ashamed to fail in the rigid estimate of characters and talents. This will serve them to explain his lofty unfitness to deal with sordid motives, and to control that undignified but necessary work, his inability to sway certain kinds of men, and that strange property of his influence which is greatest within multitudes, less in so-

ciety, and least at home. And it will help them to understand a mystery that is becoming very prominent, that he formed no school, and left no disciples who were to him what Windham, Grenville, Wellesley, Canning, Castlereagh, were to Pitt; that his colleagues followed him because he had the nation at his back, by force more than by persuasion, and chafed as he did at the side of Palmerston. . . . Looking abroad, beyond the walls of Westminster, for objects worthy of comparison, they will say that other men, such as Hamilton and Cavour, accomplished work as great; that Turgot and Roon were unsurpassed in administrative craft; that Clay and Thiers were as dexterous in parliamentary management; that Berryer and Webster resembled him in gifts of speech, Guizot and Radowitz in fulness of thought; but that in the three elements of greatness combined, the man, the power, and the result—character, genius, and success—none reached his level.

#### ADVICE TO A PRIME MINISTER.

Lord Acton, we find from these letters, was insistent in his advice that Mr. Gladstone should practise those humbler arts which are as cement to political power, and in which he was in large measure deficient. Mrs. Drew, however, was more amenable, and she was living at that time, as he points out, "the most interesting of lives, by the intensest blaze of light in all the world." He exhorts her not to undervalue, or neglect, or waste the social influence that centres in her hands. He points out that the direct personal influence of Mr. Gladstone would be invaluable in consolidating the party; at that period of its existence only held together by the authority of a single man. Touching on this defect in Mr. Gladstone as a politician, Lord Acton writes to his daughter:—

The men Mr. Gladstone used to look up to, Peel and Aberdeen, had not much of this, and I fancy he takes from them the belief that it is unnecessary or undignified. He has been so long without holding the threads of party; it is so natural in one who writes and speaks so much to suspect those who misunderstand him of doing it voluntarily; it is so natural for him to underrate the effect of personal contact that he may think the sole legitimate method of mastering men is Parliamentary speaking, or writings addressed to mankind. But it is worth anything that people should know and see more of him in society, if possible. First, because people are flattered. Next, because they are awed. Last, because they are conciliated and so disciplined. And this applies to three sorts especially—members, diplomatists and journalists. I am sure that all that public policy can do to strengthen the Government will be done. But I note an unhappy impatience of those inferior arts my earthly spirit relies upon.

Such was the advice of the experienced man of the world, but I fear it fell on barren soil. Mr. Gladstone had little of the wisdom of the serpent in these matters.

#### "TRUST NOBODY."

Again Lord Acton complains, "By having only

Free and Easies, you establish a festive centre elsewhere, and the world revolving in an improper orbit, loses its way. There has been in this direction a slight waste of capital." By these small arts much could be accomplished. For instance: "Hayward will tell you what I learn from other sources, that Chenery really wishes to bring the *Times* round. Mr. Gladstone dislikes thinking of those things, and allowed Delane to slip from him. Don't leave the whole thing to be done at No. 18 (Lord Granville's)"; and he adds later the prudent caution, "but don't let his sins be cast in his teeth." Lord Acton's advice to the daughter of a Prime Minister was "trust nobody," not because he wished her to think ill of people, or even to suspect them until the evidence is strong. "It is not their virtue I question but their attachment, and consequently their discretion. And I question their attachment because I doubt their thorough agreement with Mr. Gladstone. I don't say they are perfidious, but they are bound by an alliance they do not mean to last for ever." He warns his correspondent that in her position she must not believe that the smiling faces she sees express unmixed loyalty and satisfaction. "So," he adds, "I want you to be vigilant not to resent, but to pursue the work of disarming resentment, and not easily to persuade yourself that it is done." Elsewhere he says, "A man should only be trusted up to low water mark."

#### "THE GREATEST JEWISH MINISTER SINCE JOSEPH."

Disraeli, who looked on politics more as a question of artifice than of morals, was naturally no favourite of Lord Acton's, and he strongly protested to Mrs. Drew against the proposal to erect a public monument in Westminster Abbey to his memory. Nor had he any approval of Mr. Gladstone's speech in proposing this national tribute to a man whose Ministry he had overthrown, whose policy he had reversed, and whom he had persuaded the nation to distrust. Lord Acton's complaint was that a monument in the Abbey was a mark of homage paid by the nation, and implied public service of some exceptional merit and amount. This the Liberal party held to be wanting, and it was not, therefore, for them to propose a national tribute that they did not believe was deserved.

We deem not only that the good was absent, but that the bad, the injurious, the immoral, the disgraceful was present on a large scale. Let us praise his genius, his wit, his courage, patience and constancy in adversity, his strength of will, his originality and independence of mind, the art with which he learned to be eloquent, his occasional largeness of conception, his frequent good nature and fidelity to friends, his readiness of resource, his considerable literary culture, his skill in the management of a

divided and reluctant party, even his superiority to the greed of office; let us even call him the greatest Jewish Minister since Joseph. But, if we say that he deserved the gratitude of the nation, and might claim reward from every part of it, I am afraid we condemn ourselves.

This speech, although no mention of the fact is made in his letters, was one of the most trying efforts of Mr. Gladstone's career, and it cost him a week's illness. "Personally," Lord Acton says in the same letter, "it will be a great opportunity for your father. I am afraid I deplore it from every other point of view." But in an earlier letter he had admitted that "with a few allowances, a good deal may be said for the Tory leader who made England a Democracy. One must make so much allowance for so many public men." Disraeli, at least, "if he had no principles or scruples, had no prejudices, or superstitions, or fanaticism," and Lord Acton looked with dismay "on the narrowness and passion of those who will succeed him."

#### THE TEST OF POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

Lord Acton once begged a friend to dismiss sympathies for principles, and to understand that there are men in the world who treat politics as the art of doing, on the largest scale, what is right. Those who take this serious view of the duty of the politician will find much refreshment and encouragement from the perusal of these letters. "It seldom happens," Lord Acton complains in another letter, "that Parliamentary debates cut down to the bone, or tap the bed of principle." In debates, where effects are immediate and momentary, one is glad of anything that tells against opponents, and gets used to phrases instead of reasons. Again and again throughout these letters he sends his correspondent friendly warnings, meant for other ears than her own, that it is the duty of the statesman to rise above the mere exigencies of debate and probe the matter in hand to the core. "We are not sure," he says, "that we are right until we have made the best case possible for those who are wrong." In the following passage he lays down a wise maxim too often ignored:—

We expect of a real statesman that he will take the case of his adversary not at its weak end, but at its strongest, that he will see whether he cannot even strengthen it before he replies. If he deals with the weak points like a lawyer, somebody will follow and will beat him. That is part of the integrity of public men.

#### WHEN THE "GIBRET" IS JUSTIFIED.

In another interesting passage Lord Acton sets forth what he regards as the laws of knightly combat in the political arena. But these laws

notwithstanding, he is fully alive to the fact that there are occasions when it is a necessary duty to gibbet a statesman before the people:—

It is the law of party government that we contend on equal terms, and claim no privilege. . . . We do not use private letters, reported conversations, newspaper gossip or scandals revealed in trials to damage troublesome politicians. We deal only with responsibility for public acts. But with these we must deal freely. We have to keep the national conscience straight and true, and if we shrink from doing this because we dare not cast obloquy upon a class or party or institution, then we become accomplices in wrongdoing, and very possibly in crime. We ought not to employ vulgar imputation that men cling to office, that they vote against their convictions, that they are not always consistent, etc. All that is unworthy of imperial debate. But where there is a question of unjust war, or annexation, or intrigue, of suppressed information, of mismanagement of matters of life and death, of disregard for suffering, then we are bound to gibbet the offender before the people of England, and to make the rude workman understand and share our indignation against the grandee. Whether he ought, after that, to be left to Dean Stanley [for burial in the Abbey] is another question.

#### THE LIMITS OF PARTY LOYALTY.

Lord Acton did not despise either Church or party as a guide of opinion and the guardian of conduct, but he had no respect for anyone who committed his conscience to the safekeeping of either without a moral test of duty of his own by which to regulate his actions:—

To waver about ship money until one knows whether Charles or Hampden is on the side of one's Church is dishonesty. To have no moral test of duty apart from religion is to be a fanatic.

If party is sacred to me as a body of doctrine, it is as an association of men bound together, not by common convictions, but by mutual obligations and engagements. In the life of every great man there is a point where fidelity to ideas, which are the justifying cause of party, diverges from fidelity to arrangements and understandings, which are its machinery. And one expects a great man to sacrifice his friends—at least his friendship—to the higher cause.

#### THE GREAT MORAL DEFECT OF THE AGE

The great defect of the age, he believed, was the growing disinclination of men to think for themselves. He protests vigorously against this tendency to take one's opinion second-hand and place one's conscience in pawn. Writing to Mrs. Drew in 1880, he says:—

But don't you see, pervading the letter and guiding the pen, the great intellectual and moral defect of the day? I mean the habit of dwelling on appearances, not on realities, of preferring the report to the bullet and the echo to the report. To spend and lose a majority in some great cause, to be abused and ridiculed and calumniated, seems to the writer a

misfortune so great that it is worth while to haul down one's flag rather than incur the risk of it. This is the power of journalism, of salons and Club life, which teaches people to depend on popularity and success, and not on the guide within—to act not from knowledge, but from opinion, and to be led by opinion of others rather than by knowledge which is their own. Not only —, nearly everybody yields up his conscience, his practical judgment, into the keeping of others.

#### AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ERROR.

Like Mr. Gladstone, Lord Acton firmly believed in the educational value of liberty. In a letter written in 1881, when the memories of the Midlothian campaign were still fresh in the mind of the public, he stoutly defends that appeal to the "ignorant classes," as the mass of the people were called not infrequently in those days when the enlargement of the franchise was still a burning question:—

The fact is that education, intelligence, wealth are a security against certain faults of conduct, not against errors of policy. There is no error so monstrous that it fails to find defenders among the ablest men. Imagine a congress of eminent celebrities, such as More, Bacon, Grotius, Pascal, Cromwell, Bossuet, Montesquieu, Jefferson, Napoleon, Pitt, etc. The result would be an Encyclopædia of Error. They would assert Slavery, Socialism, Persecution, Divine Right, military despotism, the reign of force, the supremacy of the executive over legislation and justice, purchase in the magistracy, the abolition of credit, the limitation of laws to nineteen years, etc. If you were to read Sir Walter Scott's pamphlets, Southey's Colloquies, Ellenborough's Diary, Wellington's Despatches—distrust of the select few, of the chosen leaders of the community, would displace the dread of the masses. The danger is not that a particular class is unfit to govern. Every class is unfit to govern. The law of liberty tends to abolish the reign of race over race, of faith over faith, of lass over class. It is not the realisation of a political ideal; it is the discharge of a moral obligation.

#### THE ONE CHECK ON DEMOCRACY.

Almost all that has been done for the good of the people, he adds, has been done since the rich lost the monopoly of power, since the rights of property were discovered to be not quite unlimited. Looking to the future he saw in a "restricted federalism" the best means of checking those abuses to which a democracy is liable:—

Liberty depends upon the division of power. Democracy tends to unity of power. To keep asunder the agents one must divide the sources; that is, one must maintain, or create, separate administrative bodies. In the view of increasing democracy, a restricted federalism is the one possible check upon concentration and centralism.

#### THE GREATEST WOMAN WRITER.

While the greater portion of the correspondence is naturally taken up with the current poli-

tics of the day, there are also many letters in which the scholar takes the place of the politician. Almost the only question on which Mr. Gladstone and Lord Acton differed strongly was in their allegiance to their favourite authors. Mr. Gladstone was devoted to Scott, Lord Acton to George Eliot, and neither felt that the other did justice to his choice. There are many eloquent passages in praise of George Eliot's work, for Lord Acton, though possessing a keenly critical faculty, did not stint praise when he thought it deserved. "In problems of life and thought which baffled Shakespeare disgracefully," he writes, "her touch was unailing. No writer ever lived who had anything like her power of manifold but disinterested and impartially observant sympathy":—

George Eliot seemed to me capable not only of reading the diverse hearts of men, but of creeping into their skin, watching the world through their eyes, feeling their latent background of conviction, discerning theory and habit, influences of thought and knowledge, of life, of descent, and having obtained this experience, recovering her independence, stripping off the borrowed shell, and exposing scientifically and indifferently the soul of a Vestal, a Crusader, an Anabaptist, an Inquisitor, a Dervish, a Nihilist, or Cavalier without attraction, preference or caricature. And each of them would say that she displayed him in his strength, that she gave rational form to motives he had imperfectly analysed, that she had laid bare features in his character he had never realised.

#### "THE INVENTOR OF CROMWELL."

As an example of the literary estimates and judgments scattered throughout the letters, take the following passage on Carlyle:—

Excepting Froude, I think him the most detestable of historians. The doctrines of heroes—the doctrine that will is above law—comes next in atrocity to the doctrine that the flag covers the goods, that the cause justifies the agents, which is what Froude lives for. Carlyle's robust mental independence is not the same thing as originality. . . .

But he had historic grasp—which is a rare quality—some sympathy with things that are not evident, and a vague fluctuating notion of the work of impersonal forces. There is a flash of genius in "Past and Present," and in "the French Revolution," though it is wretched history. And he invented Oliver Cromwell. That is the positive result of him, that and his personal influence over many considerable minds—a stimulating, not a guiding influence; as when Stanley asked what he ought to do, and Carlyle answered: "Do your best!"

The disciple fared no better at Acton's hands than did the master. Of Ruskin he remarks:—

He is one of the few Englishmen of genius; one of the most perfect masters of our language that ever wrote; and when one has said that, and said it as forcibly as can be, one comes to a deplorable catalogue of evil qualities with which I shall not darken my pages.

#### CONDENSED CHARACTER SKETCHES.

Lord Acton had the gift of hitting off the essential features of a character in a telling sentence. Of Leo XIII. he says: "I think he is the first Pope who has been wise enough to despair, and has felt that he must begin a new part, and steer by strange stars over unknown seas." Some of his estimates of men are very neatly phrased, for instance the pithy character sketch of Lord Goschen, "whose footsteps are very visible on the road that leads away from the Liberal party. . . . His lips have never been touched with the sacred fire of Liberty. His international soul has never glowed with the zeal of the good old cause." For concentration and point his description of the salient characteristics of Sir Robert Morier and Lord Granville would be hard to beat—"Morier has force without tact and stands ill with a chief who has tact without force."

The letters are filled with pithy remarks, witty sayings and suggestive observations. With these few examples of the crumbs that fell from a scholar's table I must close this notice of an intensely interesting collection of letters.

## INTERESTING NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Austral Club has moved into new and permanent quarters at 44 Queen's House, St. James' Court, Buckingham Gate, London. The rooms were recently opened by the wife of the Colonial Secretary. The main object of this Ladies' Club—which is non-residential—is to be a "permanent bond of union between Australasia and the mother country"; but the membership is not restricted to Australasians by birth. It is sufficient qualification to have lived in that part of the Empire, or to have connections or associations with it, or merely to be in sympathy with the main object of the club, and a rather wide latitude has been allowed in this respect.

It is probable that next year Sir Henry Irving will visit Australia "on tour." This tour has been frequently proposed during the last twenty years, and as often abandoned, but at long last there seems every prospect of its realisation. It is still an open question whether or not Miss Terry will accompany him, but the probabilities are against it. Sir Henry is at present engaged in arranging for a revival of Tennyson's "Becket."

Australia is being severely criticised for its stationary population just now, so the following figures culled from a recent Parliamentary paper have special interest. Last year saw an addition of 947,949 babies to the population of England and Wales, an increase of 5130 over the 1902 contribution; and, as seems inevitable, the little girls far outnumbered the boys, the numerical advantage in 1903 being 16,433. The deaths last year numbered 514,450, or actually 22,630 less than in the previous twelve months—a fact which seems to prove that an abnormally wet year may be a healthy one. Of the deaths, there were 18,226 more males than females, the fair sex thus scoring at the end as well as the beginning of life. The net addition of the year to the population was 433,499, which is roughly equal to the present population of Sheffield. In 1903 more than half a million people made a pilgrimage to the altar—more exactly, 260,694 couples, representing a falling-off of 676 happy brides from the record of 1902.

One of the chief features and great pleasures of an ocean voyage has always been, to the politician and business man at any rate, the rest from the turmoil of everyday life and the absence of any news whatever of the world at large. But this rest can be looked forward to no longer, for we are informed that last month daily news-

papers were printed on most of the trans-Atlantic liners, the daily news bulletins being obtained by wireless telegraphy. The tendency is more and more to make the great Atlantic liners like magnificent hotels with every facility for business men to work during the voyage. Shorthand clerks and typists have been available for some time, and the wireless telegraph will soon enable merchants and others to keep in close touch with their offices. This will undoubtedly induce many to cross the pond who could otherwise not spare the time, but the ordinary traveller will sigh for the rest and peace of a few years ago.

Ships of 30,000 tons! It sounds impossible, but is anything impossible nowadays? The Hamburg-American line, which holds the blue ribbon for speed across the Atlantic, is building two vessels of this size. One, the "America," is almost ready for launching. Great Britain has been beaten in the race for speed supremacy, but hitherto the "Cedric," of 21,035 tons, was easily the largest trans-Atlantic liner. Beside the new German leviathans she will appear small. In the early eighties the "City of Rome," 8000 tons, was considered a marvel, and a century ago a ship of anything like its dimensions was beyond the wildest dreams of our ancestors. It was in 1800 that Mr. R. Willett, a great authority on shipping, wrote: "The size of our ships seems now to have reached its ultimatum (*sic*). Timber cannot be made to grow larger, and the sea has only certain depths that cannot be increased. The French, indeed, have latterly built a ship of a most extraordinary size, 172 feet keel, and tonnage about 2850 tons; but she is pronounced to be entirely unfit for service." And now they are building ships of 30,000 tons. Poor Mr. Willett!

The Admiralty, it is reported, have adopted a new design for the submarines to be built under the programme of construction this year. Hitherto these vessels have been 100 feet in length, with a diameter of 10 feet and a girth of about 31 feet. The new submarines to be built will be 130 feet in length, 13 feet in diameter, and 40 feet in girth. The periscope has been greatly improved, and consideration is being given to the question of constructing a small class of submarine which can be carried on the decks of men-of-war and large cruisers.

The advance of civilisation and the progress made everywhere in the introduction of electric and cable cars is, it appears, to blame for the

great spread of appendicitis. The fact that Australia and America suffer rather more from the dangerous disease than England lends a certain point to Dr. T. W. Lauterborn's contention, for Great Britain is far behind these two countries as far as the conveniences of street traction go. The mischief, says the doctor, arises from the breakdown of the walking habit due to modern facilities of transit. Walking keeps the abdominal and intestinal muscles continually active, and consequently in good working order. The use of trolly-cars and other carriages deprives the muscular walls of the jolting which serves as a necessary tonic. Dr. Lauterborn supports his theory by pointing out that appendicitis is most rife in large cities and their suburbs, where these conditions are especially operative.

The following figures, giving the number of passengers who cross the Channel, point out better than any number of newspaper reports, the real progress of the *entente cordiale* between England and France:—

|                     | 1902.   | 1903.   |
|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Via Calais ... ..   | 303,488 | 312,899 |
| Via Boulogne ... .. | 158,784 | 311,110 |
|                     | 462,272 | 524,009 |

The increase for the year, it will be seen, amounts to 61,737, and the total surpasses even that of 1900, the year of the great Exposition. The immense increase in the number of travellers *via* Boulogne is presumably to be attributed to the fact that the afternoon service now continues in the winter as well as the summer.

From an instructive article in the *Labour Gazette* for last month we learn that 4153 persons were killed last year in the course of their employment, a number, large as it is, happily less than in any of the previous four years. The sailor's life is the most dangerous of callings, the fatalities last year numbering nearly 56 to every 10,000 men employed. Of every 10,000 miners a dozen, approximately, lost their lives by accident; quarry work ranks third in order of risk to life with a mortality of 9 in 10,000; among railway employes 8 in 10,000 were killed on duty; while factories accounted for only two fatal accidents out of the same number employed.

The recent heavy bombardment of Port Arthur, when several hours' incessant firing resulted in the killing of fifty Russian soldiers and three civilians, seems to prove that modern ordnance is a little more destructive of life than the guns of a generation ago, although the famous incident of the terrific bombardment resulting in the death of a mule during the Spanish-American war will

be fresh in the memory of most of our readers. During the siege of Paris it often took a thousand shells or more to kill a single Frenchman. On January 3, 1871, Victor Hugo made this striking entry in his diary: "From Tuesday to Sunday the Prussians hurled 25,000 projectiles at us. It required 220 railway trucks to transport them. Each shot cost 60fr.; total, a million and a half francs. The damage to the forts is estimated at 1400fr., and about ten men have been killed. Each of our dead cost the Prussians 150,000fr.!"

Australia can boast of no ancient trees, for the simple reason that whilst the trees may themselves be ancient there was no one to mark them centuries ago, and no historical incident to attach them to. The 220-year-old cedar of Lebanon which has just been removed from the southern entrance to the Old Chelsea Physic Garden, is a veritable infant compared with other famous trees at home, though Charles II. may have looked on at its planting. It was one of four planted in the garden in 1683, the year of the Rye House Plot. At the time of their planting the famous "King Oak" in Windsor Forest, must have been a veteran of something like 600 summers—indeed, there are many who insist that it was hoary when William the Conqueror first saw it. And what shall we say of the Yorkshire veteran, the Cowthorpe Oak, which most visitors to Knaresborough must have seen? This tree, though shorn of much of its old glory, is still putting forth its leaves as greenly as in the far-away days when London was being rebuilt by the Romans, or even when Severus, in 208, was holding his Court not so many miles away at York.

A great deal has been written concerning the amount of public money the late Duke of Cambridge was in receipt of. He drew altogether during his long life a huge total of close on a million sterling! During fifty-four years he was in receipt, as a Royal Prince, of a Civil List allowance of £12,000 per annum. He began to draw Army pay, first as a full colonel and afterwards in higher ranks, no less than sixty-seven years ago. As Commander-in-Chief he received at first £4500 a year, but from 1887 until his retirement the amount was £6632. All of his colonelcies—of which he held six in the Regular Army alone—were honorary except that of the Grenadier Guards. In addition, officers of high rank on the Active List are entitled to substantial allowances for forage for a large number of chargers, and so forth, and these, of course, likewise fell to the Duke's lot. There has been considerable misapprehension, however, as to the Duke's military position, in a financial sense, since he ceased to be Commander-in-Chief some nine

years ago. His emoluments have been considerably smaller than people supposed. Staff appointments in the Army carry no special pension, all officers on retirement receiving an allowance according to their rank. This allowance, in the case of the Duke, as a Field-Marshal, amounted to only £1300 per annum, but under the old regulations he continued to draw £2200 a year for his colonelcy of the Grenadiers. As Colonel-in-Chief of the Forces and chief personal A.D.C. to the King the Duke received nothing.

In 1837 London could boast of but one railway line. It was called the Greenwich Railway, but did not reach that place, stopping short at Deptford, in the midst of market gardens, through which passengers had to plod their way to Greenwich. No cases of appendicitis in those days! Now there are 600 miles of track in Greater London, and no fewer than 531 stations, and the passenger traffic is enormous. What will we have, say, in 1937? Flying machines?

The Japanese are wonderful imitators, but invention and originality are singularly lacking amongst the island people; even in the way they dress and do their hair they merely copied the Chinese of 250 years ago. Previous to 1644 the Chinese clothed themselves and dressed their hair as the Japanese do now. What is supposed to be Japanese native dress is really the dress of the Chinese under the Ming dynasty. Thus, until the middle of the

seventeenth century Japanese and Chinese dressed alike. Then the Manchu Tartars conquered China, and, abolishing the old native costume, they imposed the pigtail upon the Chinese as a badge of servitude, while the Japanese have retained their old borrowed costume. As the readiest test for distinguishing between a genuine Chinaman and a Japanese spy masquerading as such, the Russians pull the pigtail of the suspect. If it comes off in their hands the man is adjudged a Japanese.

The news that pigeons were used to convey news of the raising of the ill-fated submarine *Ar* reminds one that these useful birds are part of the *personnel* of the Navy. There are Government lofts at Portsmouth, Dartmouth, and elsewhere, and the birds are numbered and registered in exactly the same manner as the bluejackets themselves. In the Portsmouth lofts, which are in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yards at Gosport, is an office where the official log-books are kept with the utmost detail and precision. There are stud registers, and report books in which the doings of every pigeon are chronicled; one volume is devoted to a record of times of liberation, another to pigeons homing at the loft, and in another volume the various messages carried by the birds are pasted. The moment a bird enters the loft it is automatically shut into a box by the dropping of a noiseless slide, and an electric bell summons an attendant to take the message it has brought.

## BANKING AND INSURANCE NOTES.

An important life assurance case, having far-reaching effects, has been decided in the House of Lords, concerning the deduction of life assurance premiums from the assessment of income tax. As the Victorian law is on similar lines to the British law in this respect, inasmuch as life assurance premiums up to £50 are deductible from income, the decision is of much interest. It is well known that the majority of Life Assurance Companies are prepared to grant loans to the assured on the security of the surrender value of their policies, and when a person is unable to pay the full amount of a premium when due, the company will advance the whole or portion of it, provided the surrender value is sufficient to meet it. The action was brought to interpret the Income Tax Act as to whether in such a case the whole premium was deductible, or only so much of it as was actually paid in cash—i.e., the difference between the amount of the premium and the amount advanced by the company. The Court decided that only so much as was actually paid in cash could be deducted. The decision, though doubtless good in law, seems to lack common sense, for supposing the assured, instead of

borrowing portion of his premium on the security of his policy from the Life Assurance Company, should get it from his bank or other source, and then pay the premium in full to the company, he would be entitled to deduct the full amount of the premium, so that why he should be penalised when he elects to borrow from the Assurance Company is hard to understand. It will be seen that the decision materially affects the life companies, for one of their main sources of revenue is the interest received on their funds loaned to their own members in this way. If the borrower is placed in a worse position by taking the loan from the company, he will certainly prefer to go elsewhere, and so deprive the company of a very fair source of profit.

The fire loss record for the United States and Canada reached alarming figures for the first two months of the year, mainly by the conflagrations at Baltimore and Rochester. The figures were 111,841,200 dollars as against 29,257,150 for the first two months of 1903.

(Continued on Page 548).



# THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

|                                                                                                                      |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Paid-up Capital .. .. .                                                                                              | £1,600,000        |
| Reserve Fund .. .. .                                                                                                 | 1,130,000         |
| (of which £500,000 is invested in 2½ per cent. Consols at 85, the remainder being used in the business of the Bank). |                   |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter .. .. .                                                           | 1,600,000         |
|                                                                                                                      | <u>£4,330,000</u> |

SEVENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT of the DIRECTORS of THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, with the ACCOUNTS for the HALF-YEAR to 12th OCTOBER, 1903, Presented to the Proprietors at the Annual General Meeting, held on Thursday 24th March, 1904.

## REPORT.

The Directors submit to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet as at 12th October last, with the Profit Account for the Half-Year to that date. After providing for rebate on bills current, for British and Colonial rates and taxes, and for a bad and doubtful debts, the Net Profit for the Half-Year amounted to £151,598 6s. 11d.

To this sum must be added £16,353 11s. brought forward from the previous Half-Year, making a total of £167,951 17s. 11d., out of which the Directors have declared a Dividend for the Half-Year at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum or £2 8s. per share, free of income tax.

The Dividend will absorb £96,000, and the Directors have further appropriated £30,000 to the Reserve Fund, and £25,000 in reduction of the cost of Bank Premises. There will then remain £16,951 17s. 11d. to be carried forward to next account.

The Dividend will be payable, in London and in the Colonies, on the 25th inst.

Mr. Leslie Sanderson, of Messrs. Sanderson, Murray and Co., is a candidate for the vacancy on the Board of Directors caused by the death of the late Mr. John Sanderson, and the Directors have much pleasure in recommending him to the proprietors for election.

Since the date of the last Report, New Branches of the Bank have been opened at Murwillumbah, in New South Wales, Duketon, in Western Australia, and at Levin and Taihape, in New Zealand.

4 Threadneedle Street, London, 14th March, 1904.

C. G. HAMILTON, Chairman.

## PROFIT ACCOUNT from APRIL 13th, 1903, to OCTOBER 12th, 1903.

|                                                                                                                                                                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Undivided Profit, April 13th, 1903..                                                                                                                                             | £112,353 11 0         |
| Less: Dividend, October, 1903 ..                                                                                                                                                 | 96,000 0 0            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>£16,353 11 0</u>   |
| Profit for the Half-Year to October 12th, 1903, after deducting rebate on bills current at balance date (£7,438 13s. 1d.) and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts .. | £296,479 18 0         |
| Less:                                                                                                                                                                            |                       |
| I. Charges of Management—                                                                                                                                                        |                       |
| Colonial—                                                                                                                                                                        |                       |
| Salaries and allowances to the Colonial Staff, including the Superintendent's department, and 162 branches and agencies ..                                                       | £87,931 15 4          |
| General expenses, including rent, repairs, stationery, travelling, etc. ..                                                                                                       | 22,436 5 1            |
| London—                                                                                                                                                                          |                       |
| Salaries ..                                                                                                                                                                      | 8,760 3 4             |
| General expenses ..                                                                                                                                                              | 2,831 6 6             |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>£121,959 10 3</u>  |
| II. Rates and Taxes—                                                                                                                                                             |                       |
| Colonial ..                                                                                                                                                                      | £13,721 7 5           |
| London ..                                                                                                                                                                        | 9,200 13 5            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>22,922 0 10</u>    |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>144,881 11 1</u>   |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | 151,598 6 11          |
| Total amount of unappropriated profit ..                                                                                                                                         | £167,951 17 11        |
| From which deduct—                                                                                                                                                               |                       |
| For transfer to reserve fund ..                                                                                                                                                  | £30,000 0 0           |
| For reduction in cost of Bank premises ..                                                                                                                                        | 25,000 0 0            |
|                                                                                                                                                                                  | <u>55,000 0 0</u>     |
| Leaving available for dividend ..                                                                                                                                                | <u>£112,951 17 11</u> |

Dr.

## BALANCE-SHEET, OCTOBER 12th, 1903.

Cr.

| LIABILITIES.                                                                                                         |                         | ASSETS.                                                       |                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Circulation ..                                                                                                       | £503,249 0 0            | Specie, bullion, and cash balances ..                         | £3,465,089 19 11        |
| Deposits ..                                                                                                          | 14,662,649 19 11        | Loans at Call and at short notice ..                          | 295,000 0 0             |
| Bills payable, and other liabilities ..                                                                              | 2,073,777 5 0           | British Government securities ..                              | 967,140 12 2            |
|                                                                                                                      | <u>£17,239,676 4 11</u> | India and Colonial Governments securities ..                  | 269,056 17 6            |
| Capital ..                                                                                                           | £1,600,000 0 0          |                                                               | <u>£4,996,287 9 7</u>   |
| Reserve Fund ..                                                                                                      | 1,130,000 0 0           | Bills receivable, advances on securities, and other assets .. | 14,750,263 6 8          |
| (of which £500,000 is invested in 2½ per cent. Consols at 85, the remainder being used in the business of the bank). |                         | Bank premises in Australia, New Zealand, and London ..        | 336,077 6 2             |
| Profit account; undivided balance ..                                                                                 | 112,951 17 11           |                                                               |                         |
|                                                                                                                      | <u>2,842,951 17 11</u>  |                                                               |                         |
|                                                                                                                      | <u>£20,082,628 2 10</u> |                                                               | <u>£20,082,628 2 10</u> |

F. H. BLOGG, Accountant.

R. W. JEANS, Manager.

We have examined the cash and securities in London, and the London books, and have verified the transfers from the several branches in the Colonies, and we beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair Balance-Sheet of the Bank, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, as shown by the books.

London, March 9th, 1904.

WELTON, JONES & CO., Auditors.

THE  
**COLONIAL MUTUAL  
.. FIRE ..**

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

**FIRE** - - -  
**ACCIDENT** - - -  
**EMPLOYER'S  
LIABILITY** - - -  
**FIDELITY  
GUARANTEE** - - -  
**PLATE-GLASS  
BREAKAGE** - - -  
**MARINE** - - -

**Insurance.**

**OFFICES.**

MELBOURNE—60 Market Street.  
SYDNEY—78 Pitt Street.  
ADELAIDE—71 King William Street.  
BRISBANE—Creek Street.  
PERTH—Barrack Street.  
HOBART—Collins Street.  
LONDON—St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

**WM. L. JACK,**  
MANAGER.

**CITIZENS'  
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
LIMITED.

**PRINCIPAL BRANCH OFFICES.**

NEW SOUTH WALES: Citizens' Buildings, Moore  
and Castlereagh Streets, Sydney.  
VICTORIA: Citizens' Buildings, Collins Street,  
Melbourne.  
QUEENSLAND: Citizens' Buildings, Queen Street,  
Brisbane.  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Citizens' Buildings, King  
William Street, Adelaide.  
NEW ZEALAND: Citizens' Chambers, Custom  
House Quay, Wellington.  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Hay & Barrack Streets,  
Perth.  
TASMANIA: Liverpool and Murray Streets, Hobart.  
UNITED KINGDOM: Citizens' House, 24 and 25  
King William Street, London, E.C.  
And at DUBLIN, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER.

**HAS MONEY TO LEND**

on security of  
Freehold City or Suburban Properties, Good Dairy Farms, Agri-  
cultural & Grazing Lands (Freehold or C.P. & C.L.), or Govern-  
ment Stock of any of the Australian States or New Zealand.

**At the Lowest Current Rates of Interest.**

Loans may be arranged for a fixed term or repayable by  
instalments without notice or payment of any fine.

The seventieth annual report of the directors of the Bank of Australasia, with the accounts for the half-year ending October 12, 1903, are shown in these columns. It will be seen that the gross profits for the year amounted to £296,480, an increase over that of the previous year of £2706. Against this, however, the charges and taxes were £144,881, while for 1902 year they were only £141,689, the increase being wholly in the Australian charges and taxes. The net profit earned amounted to £151,599, as against £152,085 the previous year. With the balance forward of £16,353, the amount available for distribution was £167,952. Of this sum, the directors declared a dividend for the half-year of £2 8s. per share, equal to 12 per cent. per annum. This will absorb £96,000, and £30,000 has been added to the reserve fund, which now amounts to £1,130,000. In addition £25,000 has been applied in reduction of the cost of bank premises.

The following is a comparison of the principal items of the balance-sheet for the last three half-years:—

|                       | 13/10/02.  | 13/4/03.   | 12/10/03.  |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Circulation ... ..    | 503,187    | 567,903    | 503,249    |
| Deposits ... ..       | 14,313,893 | 14,758,614 | 14,662,650 |
| Reserve ... ..        | 1,070,000  | 1,100,000  | 1,130,000  |
| Specie, bullion, etc. | 3,258,835  | 3,290,633  | 3,465,090  |
| Loans at call, etc.   | 1,252,410  | 682,000    | 295,000    |
| Govt. securities.     | 1,363,124  | 1,419,107  | 1,236,197  |
| Advances ... ..       | 13,652,571 | 14,770,153 | 14,750,263 |
| Premises ... ..       | 355,583    | 358,093    | 336,077    |

A reference to the report and balance-sheet of the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd. for the half-year ending March 31st, 1904, advertised in these columns will show that the bank has made marked progress for the half-year, the net profits earned being £19,117, as against £17,251 for the previous half-year, an increase of nearly £2000. Out of the amount available the directors allotted £7600 in payment of dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. on preference shares, £3365 in payment of dividend at 5 per cent. on ordinary shares, and added to reserve fund the sum of £10,000, making it now £60,000. The wisdom of making a large allotment to the reserve fund, instead of paying a higher rate of dividend is to be commended. A comparison of the net profits for the past eight half-years is appended, as also the balance sheet figures compared with those of the previous year. It will be noted with much satisfaction the great increase in the profits earned from £852 at September, 1898, to £19,117, at March 31st, 1904:—

**NET PROFITS.**

|  | September 30th, 1898 | March 31st, 1901 | September 30th, 1901 | March 31st, 1902 | September 30th, 1902 | March 31st, 1903 | September 30th, 1903 | March 31st, 1904 |
|--|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
|  | £852                 | 13,717           | 16,069               | 17,172           | 16,263               | 16,222           | 17,251               | 19,117           |

**BALANCE SHEET FIGURES.**

|                        | Mar. 31/03. | Mar. 31/04. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Capital ... ..         | £433,450    | £438,662    |
| Reserve fund ... ..    | 45,000      | 60,000      |
| Notes ... ..           | 122,455     | 126,698     |
| Deposits ... ..        | 2,299,968   | 2,334,092   |
| Liquid assets ... ..   | 638,583     | 653,855     |
| Advances and discounts | 2,066,827   | 2,157,844   |

# TORTURE.

No torture can be compared to the long-drawn-out suffering caused by continued illness. It would be difficult, for instance, to imagine any torture which we would not sooner undergo than to suffer day and night the excruciating pain of Rheumatism for 24 years, as experienced by Mrs. Elizabeth Boshier, of 77 Henderson Road, Alexandria, N.S.W., and narrated by her in the following letter, dated 14th February, 1903:

"Previous to leaving England, about 40 years ago, I was a great sufferer from **Rheumatism**, which continued to trouble me for about 24 years after my arrival in Australia. I consulted several doctors, but they all failed to do me any good. I also tried various advertised remedies with the same unsatisfactory result, and despaired of ever getting relief from the pain. At length I tried Warner's Safe Cure—for what reason I cannot tell you, because I did not expect to get any more benefit from it than from the many other medicines I had taken. I was, however, very pleased to notice a decided change for the better after a short course of Warner's Safe Cure. The pains slowly but surely left me, and at last I became quite free from them. This happened 16 years ago, and I can honestly say that I have not suffered in the slightest degree from Rheumatism since that time, so that I have to thank Warner's Safe Cure for perfectly and permanently curing me. I may say that my case is very well known in Alexandria, as I have for 40 years resided within half a mile of my present address."

There is, however, no necessity for anyone to suffer now, like Mrs. Boshier did. Rheumatism is one of a family of disorders, caused by the retention in the system of urinary poisons owing to **defective action of the kidneys**.

**Rheumatism  
Gout**

**Lumbago  
Sciatica**

**Gravel and Stone  
Bladder Troubles**

are all of this family, and are most painful complaints, but each speedily yields to treatment by

## Warner's Safe Cure.

Another family of disorders comprises

**Indigestion  
Biliousness**

**Sick Headache  
Anæmia and Debility**

**Jaundice  
Neuralgia**

which are produced by the failure of the **liver** to rid the body of biliary poisons, and **Warner's Safe Cure** cures them all, simply because Warner's Safe Cure restores to health and activity the

## KIDNEYS AND THE LIVER.

The work apportioned by Nature to the kidneys and liver, is that of dealing with, converting, extracting and removing waste matter produced in the body by the wear and tear of the tissues. It consequently follows that when the kidneys and liver are perfectly performing their task, none of the disorders mentioned can trouble us, as the causative poisons are absent.

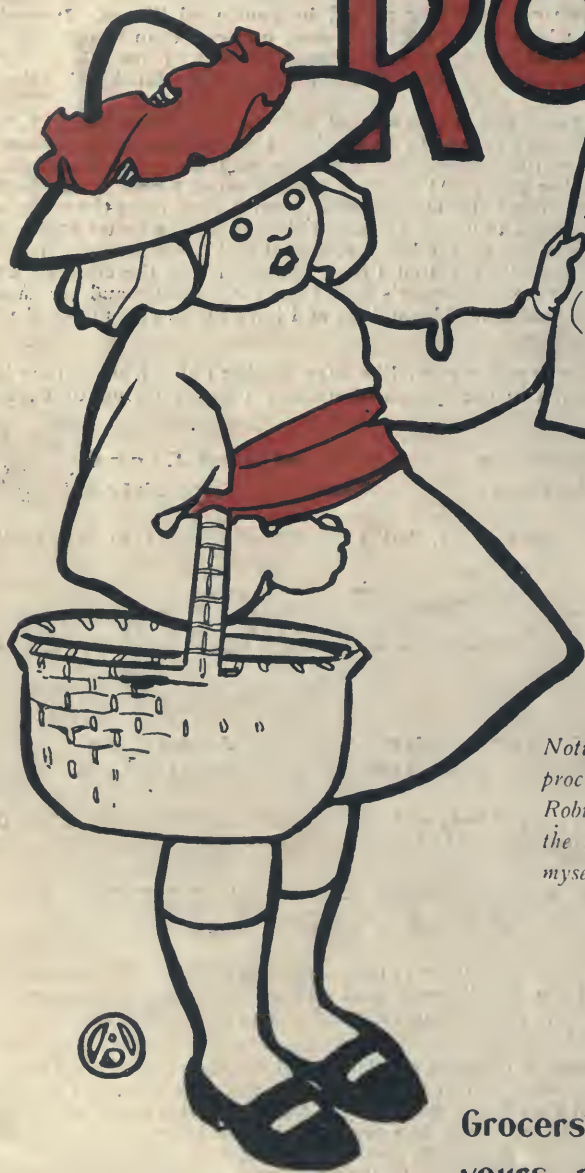
It is nearly thirty years since scientific research directed specially to diseases of the kidneys and liver was rewarded by the discovery of the medicine now known throughout the world as Warner's Safe Cure. At the outset of the investigation, it was realised that it was necessary to find a curative agent which would act equally upon the kidneys and upon the liver, these two organs being so intimately associated in removing the waste products of the body. Warner's Safe Cure possesses the desired property in its fullest degree. It acts beneficially alike upon the kidneys and liver, restoring them to their original activity, and enabling them to rid the body, by natural means, of all urinary and biliary poisons. This is the reason why there is no necessity for anyone to suffer from **Rheumatism, Gout, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Persistent Headache, Neuralgia, Gravel, Stone, Bladder Troubles, Anaemia, Debility, Indigestion, or Torpid Liver**, provided Warner's Safe Cure is taken as directed. Even **Bright's Disease** yields to treatment by Warner's Safe Cure.

**A Simple Test** to make as to the condition of the kidneys, is to place some urine, passed the first thing in the morning, in a covered glass, and let it stand until the next morning. If it is then cloudy, shows a brick-dust like sediment, if particles float about in it, or it is of an unnatural colour, the kidneys are unhealthy, and no time must be lost in taking Warner's Safe Cure, or **Bright's Disease, Diabetes**, or some less serious but more painful manifestation of their inactivity will result.

22

Jan 21/06 1402

# ROBUR



16th Nov 1903.

Dear Sir,

Noticing your numerous advertisements, I procured samples of each grade of Robur tea, and analysed them, with the result that I now use Robur for myself and family.

A H. JACKSON,

B.Sc., M.I.E.E., F.C.S., etc.

President Institute Analysts.

Grocers sell it.—Should yours not keep it let us know we will arrange.

The Robur Tea Co.